



University of Pennsylvania
ScholarlyCommons

Dropsie College Theses


Dropsie College for Hebrew and Cognate
Learning

Spring 3-18-1975

Neo-Babylonian Texts from the John Frederick Lewis Collection of The Free Library of Philadelphia

Raymond B. Dillard

Follow this and additional works at: <https://repository.upenn.edu/dropsietheses>

 Part of the [Anthropology Commons](#), [Archival Science Commons](#), [Collection Development and Management Commons](#), and the [Near Eastern Languages and Societies Commons](#)

Library at the Katz Center - Archives Thesis. PJ3874 .D555 1975.

This paper is posted at ScholarlyCommons. <https://repository.upenn.edu/dropsietheses/141>
For more information, please contact repository@pobox.upenn.edu.

Neo-Babylonian Texts from the John Frederick Lewis Collection of The Free Library of Philadelphia

Abstract

The central purpose of this study is to present a full edition of 82 heretofore unpublished Neo-Babylonian economic and legal texts from the John Frederick Lewis Collection of the Free Library of Philadelphia. It is hoped that the publication of these texts in autograph copy, transliteration, and translation along with selected notes relating them to published corpora will shed more light on this often neglected genre of material from the Chaldean period.

Degree Type

Dissertation

Degree Name

Doctor of Philosophy (PhD)

First Advisor

Nahum M. Waldman

Second Advisor

Theodore H. Gaster

Third Advisor

Haim M.J. Geveryahu

Subject Categories

Anthropology | Archival Science | Collection Development and Management | Near Eastern Languages and Societies

Comments

Library at the Katz Center - Archives Thesis. PJ3874 .D555 1975.

NEO-BABYLONIAN TEXTS FROM THE
JOHN FREDERICK LEWIS COLLECTION
OF THE FREE LIBRARY OF PHILADELPHIA

by

Raymond Bryan Dillard

A Dissertation
submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements
for the degree of
Doctor of Philosophy

The Dropsie University
Broad and York Streets
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19132

1975

APPROVAL

This dissertation, entitled
Neo-Babylonian Texts from the John Frederick Lewis Collection
of the Free Library of Philadelphia

by

Raymond Bryan Dillard

Candidate for the degree of
Doctor of Philosophy

has been read and approved by

Abraham M. Ussishkin

Theodore J. Gaster

Haim M. J. Jelinek

Date

3.18.75

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

It is a source of great pleasure for me to acknowledge my indebtedness to those who have assisted me in the preparation of this dissertation.

Although I was not one of his students, Prof. Erle V. Leichty, Curator of Akkadian Language and Literature in the University Museum of the University of Pennsylvania, in great generosity gave me many, many hours of his own time in individual consultation over these materials. Without his help numerous difficulties would have gone unresolved. He sets before me an example which I would hope to emulate, that of the teacher/scholar devoted to his field and to helping others progress in it

The members of my advisory committee, Professors Nahum Waldman, Theodore H. Gaster, and Haim Geveryahu, have been most helpful. I would express particular thanks to Dr. Waldman, chairman of the committee, for his prompt helpfulness which regularly surpassed my expectations in returning materials submitted to him with suggestions to strengthen the work.

Mr. Howell J. Heaney, librarian of the rare book collection of the Free Library of Philadelphia, and his staff have been consistently helpful and gracious. I am grateful for the privilege of having been able to remove tablets from the collection to my own study for work.

Thanks should also be expressed to Dr. David Owen of Cornell University, my former teacher at Dropsie University, who first stimulated my interest in the collection as a dissertation project and assisted me in the early days of work.

I am grateful to my colleagues and the staff of Westminster Theological Seminary for their patience and encouragement during the years that I juggled the duties of teacher, administrator and student. I look forward now to the years ahead in which I can give my energies wholly to teaching.

Miss Sarai Zausmer, Registrar of Dropsie University, has come to my assistance in many ways; I appreciate so much her encouragement and concern.

Only those who have endured the rigors of similar circumstances can appreciate the depth of my gratitude to my wife Ann who has given so much of patience, loving understanding and sacrifice because of my studies. Ann is my co-worker, my fit help; it is really "our dissertation."

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	ii
Chapter	
I. INTRODUCTION	1
The John Frederick Lewis Collection	2
This Corpus	5
Significance of the Material	9
Additional Notes	12
System of transliteration	12
The Indices	13
The Bibliography	13
Abbreviations	13
II. ANNOTATED CATALOGUE	14
III. TRANSLITERATION, TRANSLATION, AND NOTES	20
IV. INDICES	197
Index of Personal Names	197
Index of Geographical Names	221
Index of Divine Names	222
Index of Professions	223
Index of Temple Names	225
Index of Gate Names	225
Index of Canal Names	225
Lexical Concordance	226

APPENDIX: THE AUTOGRAPHED TABLETS	234
BIBLIOGRAPHY	279

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

The central purpose of this study is to present a full edition of 82 heretofore unpublished Neo-Babylonian economic and legal texts from the John Frederick Lewis Collection of the Free Library of Philadelphia. It is hoped that the publication of these texts in autograph copy, transliteration, and translation along with selected notes relating them to published corpora will shed more light on this often neglected genre of material from the Chaldean period.

The Neo-Babylonian period has been of great interest to Assyriologists, historians, and biblical scholars. However, the commercial life of the age, though attested in thousands of texts, has received much less attention than other aspects of the period. Already by the end of the 19th century, thousands of Neo-Babylonian economic and legal texts had been published, primarily in autograph, by Barton, Budge, Evetts, Langdon, Peiser, Pinches, Strassmaier, Weissbach, and Winkler. A high rate of publication continued into the 20th century in volumes and articles by Clay, Contineau, Dougherty, Hilprecht, Keiser, Lutz, Moore,

¹To cite the works of these persons and those mentioned in following sentences would be to repeat nearly the entire bibliography; therefore, I will leave it to the reader to consult the bibliography for further detail.

Pohl, and Tremayne. After World War II tablets from the period were also published by Figulla, Gordon, Oberhuber, Ungnad, Wiseman, and most recently, Freydank, Hunger, Sack, Spar, and Weisberg. Out of this vast array of data, efforts have been made at synthesizing, analyzing, and interpreting in the publications of Cardascia, Dougherty, Ebeling, Peiser, Petschow, Sack, San Nicolò, Spar, Von Voigtlander, and Weisberg; but in spite of this seemingly impressive volume of material, the outlines of Neo-Babylonian society remain vague, and the reconstruction of that society is minimal.

Many times the number of published texts from the period remain unpublished, held in countless museums, libraries, and private collections,¹ of which one such collection is the John Frederick Lewis Collection of the Free Library of Philadelphia.

The John Frederick Lewis Collection

The Lewis Collection comprises approximately 2600 tablets plus an additional 200 inscribed clay cones, bricks, cylinders, and other objects of stone.² The collection was amassed through

¹Less than 7500 late Babylonian tablets have been published at this date. Prof. Erle Leichty informs me that there are approximately 40,000 tablets from this period in the British Museum alone. Autograph copies made by T. G. Pinches of 7000 of these tablets, an amount doubling the published corpus, also are extant.

²I thank Dr. David Owen, formerly of Dropsie University and now at Cornell, for information about the Lewis Collection. Greater detail will be in his forthcoming volume of 3rd millennium texts, the bibliography for which is below, p. 4, n. 2. My description of the Collection is largely borrowed from material Dr. Owen gave me in advance of the appearance of his book.

purchases by Mr. Lewis from various dealers in the United States and Europe at various times during the first quarter of this century; Mr. Lewis donated the collection to the Free Library of Philadelphia in 1930 two years before his death.¹ Although Mr. Lewis himself never learned to read cuneiform languages, he gathered one of the finest cuneiform collections in this country; compared with most other collections, this collection is notable in part for the excellent condition of the tablets.²

In spite of the comparatively excellent condition of the collection and the fact that it has been open to the public since 1930, the Lewis Collection has received little attention outside the occasional visits of scholars who have examined it.³

¹For a description of the life and career of J. F. Lewis, see E. Shaffer, "John Frederick Lewis, 1860-1932," Manuscripts 15/1, 42-46.

²A detailed breakdown of the distribution of the tablets by period will appear in the above-mentioned forthcoming work by David Owen.

³A preliminary catalogue of 1277 texts was prepared by the late Baruch Weitzel of the Free Library of Philadelphia. This material is being incorporated into a new catalogue of the entire collection which is now being prepared. A. Sachs also left numerous notations among the tablets and gave his detailed notes and transliterations of many tablets to the Babylonian Section of the University Museum, University of Pennsylvania, for use in cataloguing the collection.

At the time of writing this study, only five tablets from the collection have actually appeared in print.¹ However, it also appears that the collection is beginning to receive the attention it warrants.²

¹The first of these was an article by Elmer Smick which appeared in mimeographed form with an introduction by Cyrus Gordon, "A Cylinder of Nebuchadrezzar II" (Ringwood, N. J.: Dept. of Semitics of Shelton College, 1953), 20 pp. During the years 1951-1953 three Ph.D. dissertations for the Dropsie College were based on partial editions of selected texts from the materials; however, they have not been generally available for study. These dissertations are as follows: Elmer Smick, "Cuneiform Documents of the Third Millennium in the John Frederick Lewis Collection in the Public Library of Philadelphia"; Harold G. Stigers, "Achaemenian Tablets in the John Frederick Lewis Collection of the Free Library of Philadelphia"; Charles F. Pfeiffer, "Neo-Babylonian Documents in the John Frederick Lewis Collection of the Free Library of Philadelphia." To date not a single text copied in these dissertations has appeared in print. Erle Leichty has collated the material on which Stigers worked, and this material is now being revised for eventual publication. The present dissertation contains many of the tablets copied in Pfeiffer's earlier work. All of these texts have now been baked and cleaned; the possibility of improved readings and the availability of much greater resources warranted re-examining this material. Two Nuzu texts from the collection were published by G. D. Young in "Nuzu Texts in the Free Library of Philadelphia," AOAT 22 (Festschrift for C. H. Gordon, 1973), 223-33. Erle V. Leichty published two tablets that had been joined as one in "Two Late Commentaries," AfO 24 (1973), 78-86.

²In addition to the present study and that mentioned above being prepared by Stigers, look for the forthcoming volume by David Owen, The John Frederick Lewis Collection Texts from the Third Millennium in the Free Library of Philadelphia, *Materiali per il Vocabolario Neosumerico*, 3 (Rome: Unione Accademica Nazionale, 1975). Other work is in progress in the collection by Jack Sasson (OB letters), M. Cogan (OB letters), M. Ellis (Harmal texts), J. A. Brinkman (MB and MA), G. D. Young (Ur III), and David Owen (Ur III). M. Civil is working on a Sumerian debate between Lahar and Anshan; the late J. J. Finkelstein was working on a series of Sumerian legal problems.

The entire Lewis Collection is now in the process of being baked, cleaned, restored, consolidated, and catalogued in the Israel Steifel Tablet Conservation Laboratory at the University Museum of the University of Pennsylvania. Eventually the entire collection should be made available in an annotated catalogue.

This Corpus

It has become standard practice for the term Neo-Babylonian to be used with a wide reference to all late periods of Akkadian texts, including the Achaemenid, Seleucid, and Arsacid.¹ However, as used here, this term denotes its narrowest reference to the Chaldean dynasty itself (and 1 Assyrian contemporary²), 626-539 B.C.

The paper presents 82 tablets from this period with transliteration, translation and selected notes. The tablets appear in essentially chronological order.³ No attempt has been made to standardize cuneiform signs or to separate words more than is done on the clay itself; the autograph is intended to be a faithful representation of the tablet surface.⁴

¹San Nicolò, SZ 49 (1929), 25, n. 2; Weisberg, YNER 1, p. 30.

²FLP 1517 is from the second year of Sin-sar-iskun.

³The writer assigned catalogue numbers to the tablets in chronological order; however, improved readings after the conservation process required some revision in the order. Undated tablets are placed at the end of each reign or at the end of the corpus.

⁴Tablets were sketched double size and photo-reduced; the autographs in the collection appear only slightly larger than actual size.

The majority of texts from the NB period are in poorer condition than cuneiform texts of earlier epochs, perhaps due to their proximity to the surface of the tell. The Lewis Collection is an exception in this regard, for few of the tablets are in fragmentary or otherwise badly damaged condition.

Many problems arise in preparing NB texts for publication.¹ Some of the difficulties may be attributed to the increasing influence of Aramaic in the period,² an influence which makes the NB dialect differ from earlier periods of Akkadian in some important respects. Final vowels, though written, were not pronounced and are not often the historically justifiable or expected vowels,³ in turn complicating questions of case and mood in texts where ellipsis is frequent. Court testimony is often difficult to translate, perhaps due to the fact that the depositions of witnesses were actually made in Aramaic and translated into Akkadian, so that the Akkadian becomes "translation Aramaic."⁴ The texts are also characterized

¹Spar, "Studies in Neo-Babylonian Economic and Legal Texts" (Ph.D. dissertation, University of Minnesota, 1972), p. vi; Driver and Miles, Babylonian Laws, 2, 348ff.

²GAG, para. 192.

³See the note at FLP 1550:2-3. Vowels in the Semitic languages have virtually no functional load, and it is not a surprise that such inflectional devices as case are dropped in most of these languages. But from a vantage 2500 years later, we can use all the help we can get.

⁴Interference arising from bilingualism has received much attention in general linguistics; see U. Weinreich, Languages in Contact (The Hague: Mouton, 1968).

by extensive use of logographic writings, especially in personal names.¹

The materials in this corpus fall into the following broad subject areas:²

- I. Animal husbandry:³ 1519, 1526, 1528, 1529, 1530, 1534, 1566, 1581, 1584, 1598, 1605, 1606
- II. Cultic rituals:⁴ 1520, 1538, 1550, 1575, 1595, 1609, 1613
- III. Garments for the gods:⁵ 1520, 1595, 1609, 1613
- IV. Jewelry:⁶ 1595, 1607, 1609

¹For this reason I have departed from the procedure followed in the CAD of indicating all logograms by capitalization without providing the Akkadian equivalents. A description of the system of transliteration I have followed is found below, p. 12.

²Some tablets are listed more than once. Specific items of trade, legal formulae, or other vocabulary can be located through the lexical concordance (H) in chapter IV.

³The operations of the animal industry in the period are described by M. San Nicolò in a 5-part article: "Materialien zu Viehwirtschaft in den neubabylonischen Tempeln," Or 17 (1948): 273-93; 18 (1949): 288-306; 20 (1951): 129-50; 23 (1954): 351-82; 25 (1956): 24-38. See also Spar, pp. 108-113.

⁴Bibliographical notations on each ritual are provided with the tablet.

⁵Oppenheim, "Golden Garments of the Gods," JNES 8 (1949), 172-93. Oppenheim's unpublished notes on the material culture of the NB period have much more exhaustive material than this article.

⁶Weisberg, YNER 1, 60-66; Renger, "Notes on the Goldsmiths, Jewelers, and Carpenters of Neo-Babylonian Eanna," JAOS 91 (1971), 494-503.

- V. Litigation:¹ 1523-4, 1527, 1530, 1584, 1597, 1601
- VI. Loans of various commodities:² 1517, 1522, 1528, 1532, 1545, 1546, 1547, 1549, 1551, 1554, 1555, 1556, 1558, 1559, 1560, 1565, 1578, 1582, 1585, 1586, 1600, 1602, 1604
- VII. Real estate transactions or litigation:³ 1517, 1523-4, 1533, 1549, 1563, 1603, 1605
- VIII. Receipts for wages and various commodities: 1591, 1592, 1593, 1610, 1611, 1619, 1624
- IX. Slave sales or litigation:⁴ 1541, 1552, 1574, 1589, 1597
- X. Temple trade and transactions:⁵ 1517, 1519, 1520, 1528, 1534, 1536, 1538, 1545, 1546, 1547, 1548, 1550, 1551, 1559, 1560, 1561, 1562, 1565, 1568, 1575, 1581, 1583, 1585, 1588, 1591, 1592, 1595, 1605, 1609, 1611, 1613

¹E. Ebeling, "Kriminalfälle aus Uruk," AfO 16 (1952-3), 67-9; Figulla, "Lawsuit concerning a Sacrilegious Theft at Uruk," Iraq 13 (1951), 92-101; Spar, 1-36.

²The volume of texts in this group reflects the development of credit into a major means of economic manipulation in the period. See San Nicolò, "Zur Entwicklung der babylonischen Urkunden Formen," Festschrift für Gustav Hanusek, Abhandlungen zur antiken Rechtsgeschichte (Graz: 1925); H. Petschow, Die neubabylonischen Kauf-formulare (Leipzig: 1939); M. San Nicolò, "Darlehen," RLA II, 122-31; Weisberg, YNER 1, 13-42; Muffs, Studies in the Aramaic Legal Papyri from Elephantine (Leiden: E. J. Brill, 1969); E. Von Voigtlander, "A Survey of Neo-Babylonian History" (Ph.D. dissertation, University of Michigan, 1963), 214-5.

³Many of these texts are published by Hunger, "Das Archiv des Nabu-ušallim," Baghdader Mitteilungen 5(1970): 193-304.

⁴I. Mendelsohn, "State Slavery in Ancient Palestine," BASOR #85 (1942), 14-17; "Free Artisans and Slaves in Mesopotamia," BASOR #89 (1943), 25-9; Slavery in the Ancient Near East (New York: Oxford University Press, 1949).

⁵Possibly more of the texts could be assigned to this group. The volume of texts reflects the important role the temple held in economics of the period. A full discussion of the relation of the temple to the royal and private sectors is found in Spar, 78-120. See also Saggs, Greatness, 257-60.

Significance of the Material

The writer considers the major contribution of this study to be its presenting to scholars heretofore unavailable materials. Progress in Assyriology is very much dependent on the steady input of new epigraphical materials to the community laboring in the discipline. This is especially the case with legal and economic documents, for while they are not often as sensational as annals, poetry, or other genre, they are the one genre of Akkadian texts which reflect the nature of society in a non-tendentious way. Advance in our understanding of the history, society and language of this period is tied to the availability of fresh materials critical to the formation and modification of hypotheses.

This particular corpus is the more significant, for while NB texts are often damaged,¹ here is a body of texts in excellent condition, requiring very little restorative work. Almost all of the tablets can be read with great confidence due to the clarity of the texts.

The majority of the materials relate to the organization and operation of the Eanna complex in Uruk. This temple and city have become virtually a type site for the period; the flow of goods and services is illustrated in many ways.

The writer has not made prosopographic identifications a major interest, but numerous persons mentioned in the texts have

¹See above, pp. 3, 6.

been integrated into other corpora or prosopographic studies.

In working with cuneiform documents, one regularly encounters the uncommon, infrequent, obscure, or unknown lexical items or practices; this has been the case in this material as well. Numerous new writings, rare words, or otherwise unattested lexical contributions have appeared in the material. This data is summarized below:

I. New writings and readings

- A. 1518:34-5; et passim: ^{lú}U.MUG=^{lú}AŠGAB, aškāpu, "leather-worker"
- B. 1523-4:24: URU.AMAR.MEŠ^Y = URU Burāti
- C. AMBAR.GI-ru-ú' = appāru (usually GI.AMBAR) (1531:4)
- D. 1590:3: fem. pl. adj., KUR Gi-mir-ru-ma-a-ta, "Cimmerian"
- E. 1566:12: lib-ba-na-ti, read as pl. of libittu, "brick" (usually libnāti)
- F. 1609:8: hi-i-di-ú for hīdu, "beads"

II. Unattested lexical items and translations

- A. 1540:11: bīt(É) GI.LA.NU
- B. 1536:1: a-gur-ru tu-up-pa-ti, "tablet-shaped bricks"?
- C. 1613:10: ta-ki-pi bu-da la-ni-e, dyeing the shoulder garment"?
- D. 1523-4:6: aḫāti nadū^Δ, "to turn into equal shares"

III. Infrequent vocabulary or vocabulary for which the significance is uncertain

- A. 1550:9: AN.MI; see the discussion.
- B. 1548:1: šendu, a material paid to carpenters
- C. 1609:2: sanḫu, a type of jewelry object

- D. 1610:2: Šu-ri-e, a type of metal object
- E. 1539:11: kiriktu, the blocking of a canal, reduction of the water flow
- F. 1518:14: bīt ḥarē
- G. 1550: 8: bīt ḥilṣi

One pair of duplicate tablets was discovered in the collection (FLP 1523, 1524). One has an Aramaic endorsement (FLP 1563); another is marked with a stamp seal (FLP 1554).

Scribes reversed signs from their normal writing in two instances; one is clearly an error (FLP 1555:19), and the other may be (FLP 1531:4).

Beyond the solution to the difficulties encountered in these texts, what direction should research in the NB period take on a large scale in the future? The writer judges that progress is critical in two areas. Certainly the continuing preparation and publication of NB texts is crucial; many times the number of texts already published from the period remain unpublished.¹ Yet it is equally important, if not more so, that the mass of information in texts already published must be gleaned, synthesized, and placed in its broad context. While treatment of individual texts is itself exciting and rewarding, little is added to the overall picture. The integration of vast arrays of data into comprehensive units, perhaps through study of individual industries or social institutions, is the missing feature in research to this point.

¹See above, p. 2, n. 1.

Additional Notes

System of Transliteration

I have adhered to the system of transliteration used in the CAD with one major exception. Due to the extensive use of logographic writings in NB economic and legal documents, I have chosen to provide Akkadian equivalents for almost all logograms.¹ This procedure does have its liabilities, particularly with the vexing question of final vowels in the period and the indications that case markers were not used.² I have indicated final vowels in Akkadian equivalents provided, though I am full well aware they would not have been present in speech. There is also some ambiguity about the Akkadian equivalents to a few logograms in the period. Sumerian A could be the equivalent of either māru or aplu; aplu has been used throughout, whereas māru has been used as equivalent to DUMU. I have read d¹INNIN as Ištar, but d¹IN.NIN as Innin and d¹IN.NIN.NA/I as Innina or Innini.³ Personal names with an initial element ŠU have been read phonetically rather than with Gimil. Akkadian equivalents were not provided for UD and MU in date formulae.

¹See above, p. 7.

²See above, p. 6, n. 3.

³I. J. Gelb, "The Name of the Goddess Innin," JNES 19 (1960), 72-9.

The Indices

Determinatives were not indicated before personal names unless they are feminine. Those patronymics which included professional names are listed in the index of professional names (D).¹

Occurrences of the GN Bābili are not indexed when they occur in the royal titulary.

The lexical concordance (H) is not exhaustive but is a list of important terms and vocabulary. It is not in any way intended to serve as a lexical resource, but as a concordance to facilitate the work of other researchers.

The Bibliography

The bibliography is an extensive list of publications of late Babylonian texts. It is close to, but not quite, exhaustive. I was able to locate secondary references to about 50 other articles, but since I was not able to verify the bibliography, I did not include the material.

Abbreviations

The abbreviations used are those commonly accepted in the field. A separate listing has not been included.²

¹On the interpretation of patronymics, see W. G. Lambert, "Ancestors, Authors, and Canonicity," JCS 11 (1957), 1-14.

²Lists of the abbreviations are found in front of each volume of The Assyrian Dictionary (Chicago: Oriental Institute, 1964 -) or in R. Borger, Handbuch der Keilschriftliteratur (Berlin: Walter de Gruyter, 1967).

CHAPTER II

ANNOTATED CATALOGUE

The catalogue to follow will adhere to the following format:

FLP NUMBER	KING/YR./MO./DAY	DIMENSIONS (in millimeters)	PROVENANCE
CONTENTS			

The following abbreviations will be used for the names of reigning kings: Sši, Sin-šar-iškun; Np1, Nabopolassar; Nbk, Nebuchadnezzar; Nšu, Nergal-šar-ušur; Nbn, Nabonidus. Information not explicit in the tablet, but only implied, will be enclosed in parentheses; information not available will be indicated by a dash. The tablets are numbered in the collection in approximately chronological order.

1517	Sši/2/2/20 Debt of reeds	52 x 32	Sippar
1518	Np1/6/4/12 Real estate sale	89 x 60	Babylon
1519	Np1/9/6/17 Record of the disposition of cattle and barley	72 x 45	--
1520	Np1/17/8/28 Garments for the gods	50 x 39	(Sippar)
1522	Nbk/7/5/(23) Loan of silver	48 x 34	Uruk

1523	Nbk/7/6/10	73 x 52	Burāti
	Litigation over real estate (duplicate of <u>FLP</u> 1524)		
1524	Nbk/7/6/10	73 x 55	Burāti
	Litigation over real estate (duplicate of <u>FLP</u> 1523)		
1526	Nbk/11/4/18	40 x 25	--
	Receipt for delivery of cattle		
1527	Nbk/12/--/--	54 x 36	Uruk
	Record of the testimony of witnesses		
1528	Nbk/(14)/4/--	50 x 39	Uruk
	Debt of small cattle		
1529	Nbk/14/6/26	36 x 24	--
	Disposition of the corpse of a cow		
1530	Nbk/15/3/5?	60 x 45	Uruk
	Litigation over cattle		
1531	Nbk/16/6/13	47 x 30	Babylon
	Contract for delivery of bricks		
1532	Nbk/16/12/27	55 x 40	Babylon
	Loan of barley		
1533	Nbk/17/12/13	97 x 67	Babylon
	Real estate sale		
1534	Nbk/20/6/7	53 x 34	--
	Delivery of ducks		
1536	Nbk/21/3/17	55 x 36	Uruk
	Contract for delivery of bricks		
1537	Nbk/22/10/10	45 x 28	--
	Wages paid corvée laborers		
1538	Nbk/23/5/1	43 x 31	(Uruk)
	Receipt of baked goods for <u>eššešu</u> festival		
1539	Nbk/23/10/11	52 x 34	--
	Wages paid workers for various services		
1540	Nbk/25/7/11	42 x 30	--
	Disposition of various amounts of barley		

1541	Nbk/27/7/16 Sale of a slave	52 x 40	Uruk
1545	Nbk/34/2/-- Transfer of a debt	55 x 38	Uruk
1546	Nbk/34/12/25 Loan of barley	54 x 37	Uruk
1547	Nbk/37/2/22 Loan of silver	53 x 36	Uruk
1548	Nbk/36/7/6 Wages paid carpenters	50 x 34	--
1549	Nbk/38/12/11 Loan of silver	47 x 34	Uruk
1550	Nbk 39/2/13 Receipt for aromatics and spices	45 x 30	--
1551	Nbk/39/5/22 Debt of salt and wool	50 x 35	Uruk
1552	Nbk/40/2/17 Sale of a slave	55 x 42	Babylon
1554	Nbk/41/7/5 Debt of wool	41 x 33	Sippar
1555	Nbk/43/3/22 Loan of silver	56 x 41	Uruk
1556	Nbk/43/5/22 Debt of vats	47 x 35	Sippar
1558	Nš̄u/1/10/1 Debt of dates	49 x 32	Uruk
1559	Nš̄u/--/9/-- Barley to be paid for a loan of dates	47 x 36	--
1560	Nbn/3/5/18 Sesame to be paid for a loan of wool	42 x 34	Uruk
1561	Nbn/3/6/27 Debt of dates	51 x 38	region of Bīt-Dakuru
1562	Nbn/5/4/18 Record of income	52 x 44	--

1563	Nbn/5/4/23 Contract for rental of house	49 x 35	Sippar
1565	Nbn/5/5/6 Debt of silver	54 x 41	--
1566	Nbn/5/5/8 Silver paid for cattle and bricks	50 x 35	--
1567	Nbn/5/5/12 Purchase of bronze	42 x 30	--
1568	Nbn/5/5/19 Purchase of salt	40 x 30	--
1571	Nbn/5/11/21 Purchase of iron and limestone	35 x 28	--
1573	Nbn/7/5/20 Receipt for payment of a debt	34 x 47	--
1574	Nbn/7/9/1 Sale of a slave	39 x 45	Elammu
1575	Nbn/7/10/6 Wages paid for work on the <u>bīt akītu</u>	38 x 28	--
1576	Nbn/7/11/28 Wages paid in contract for canal maintenance	32 x 24	--
1578	Nbn/8/2/9 Loan of silver	48 x 36	Elammu
1580	Nbn/8/4/18 Purchase of sesame	47 x 35	--
1581	Nbn/8/5/17 Disposition of cattle	50 x 36	(Uruk)
1582	Nbn/8/7/16 Transfer of debt of silver	55 x 42	Elammu
1583	Nbn/9/9/22 Contract for canal maintenance	50 x 34	Bīt-Šaba'i-il
1584	Nbn/10/3/4 Litigation regarding the theft of sheep	58 x 45	Uruk

1585	Nbn/1/6/14 Debt owed to the temple	45 x 35	Bīt-pirišti
1586	Nbn/10/6-II/9 Receipt for payment of a debt	42 x 30	Sippar
1587	Nbn/(10)/6-II/18 Tablet too damaged to determine nature of transaction	30 x 25	--
1588	Nbn/10/6-II/26 Record of wages paid to workmen	43 x 33	
1589	Nbn/10/6/16 Sale of a slave	58 x 45	Sippar
1590	Nbn/10/7/21 Sale of Cimmerian bows	38 x 29	--
1591	Nbn/10/10/16 Record of wages paid to workmen for labor on E-babbara	49 x 39	(Sippar)
1592	Nbn/11/3/10 Record of income used to purchase sackcloth	42 x 29	--
1593	Nbn/11 ² /3/24 Record of wages paid workmen	30 x 22	--
1594	Nbn/13/9/14 Debt of a fire-pot	51 x 40	Sippar
1595	Nbn/13/12/3 Income of the king received at the temple of Šamaš	55 x 35	(Sippar)
1597	Nbn/16/4/9 Litigation regarding title to a slave	52 x 40	Babylon
1598	Nbn/15/8/28 Disposition of cattle	64 x 40	--
1600	Nbn/15/--/-- Loan of barley	50 x 29	--
1601	Nbn/16/5/2 Record of the testimony of witnesses	60 x 47	--
1602	Nbn/16/8/24 Contract for payment of a loan	39 x 27	Sippar

1603	Nbn/16/11/7 Contract for payment of rent	48 x 38	Uruk
1604	Nbn/16/12/13 Record of a loan of silver and barley	58 x 40	Sippar
1605	Nbn/16/--/27 Rental contract	65 x 55	Kār-Nanā ^A
1606	Nbn/17/2/27 Debt of silver	47 x 34	Nippur
1607	Nbn/7/12/23 Division of business capital	55 x 42	Elammu
1609	--/3/11/3 Receipt for gold jewelry for goddess of Uruk	50 x 28	(Uruk)
1610	--/7/6/22 Receipt for iron	30 x 10	--
1611	--/8/5/2 Receipt for flour	51 x 25	--
1612	Nbn/8/5/21 Payment for canal maintenance	50 x 32	--
1613	--/9/12/20 Garments for the gods	38 x 25	UBARA.KI
1619	--/--/--/-- Record of wages paid to workmen	57 x 40	--
1624	--/--/--/-- Account tablet	43 x 28	--

CHAPTER III

TRANSLITERATION, TRANSLATION, AND NOTES

FLP 1517

Transliteration

- 1 20 bil-ti šá qanē(GI.MEŠ)
2 makkūr(NÍG.GA) Šamaš(^dUTU) ina pa-an
3 ^mNabū(^dAG)-aḫḫē(ŠEŠ.MEŠ)-iddin(MU) mār(DUMU)-šú šá
4 ^mŠamaš(^dUTU)-našir(PAP) mār(DUMU) ^mŠá-na-ši-šú
5 a-na bi-ra-a ina muḫḫi(UGU-ḫi)-šú
6 [i]-rab-bu-ú ina araḫ(ITI) Šabaṭu(ZÍZ)
7 i-nam-din
8 ^{lú}mu-kin-nu ^mDannu(DAN)-aplu(A) mār(DUMU) ^mIli'(DA)-Marduk(^dAMAR.UTU)
9 ^mŠamaš(^dUTU)-mudammīq(SIG₅-iq) mār(DUMU) ^mE-gi-bi
10 ^mŠullumu(Šul-SILIM-mu) mār(DUMU) ^mIli'(DA)-Marduk(^dAMAR.UTU)
11 ^mBēl(^dEN)-našir(PAP) mār(DUMU) ^mAḫḫu(ŠEŠ)-'u-u-tu
12 u ṭupšarru(^{lú}DUB.SAR) Nabū(^dAG)-mu-tir-^rgi-mil⁷-lu
13 mār(DUMU) ^mNaniūtu(^dŠEŠ.KI-ù-tu) Sip-par[KI]
14 araḫ(ITI) Ajjaru(GU₄) UD 20 KAM MU 2 KAM
15 ^mSin(^dXXX)-šar(LUGAL)-iškun(GAR) šar(LUGAL) Bābili(TIN.^rTIR.KI)⁷

Translation

20 bundles of reeds, the property of Šamaš, have been placed at the disposal of Nabū-ahhē-iddin, son of Šamaš-našir and descendant of Ša-nāšišu. They shall increase (the amount owed) by a corresponding amount (if he does not deliver on time). He shall deliver in the month Šabaṭu.

Witnesses:

Dannu-aplu, descendant of Ili'-Marduk;

Šamaš-mudammiq, descendant of Egibi;

Šullumu, descendant of Ili'-Marduk;

Bēl-našir, descendant of Ahūtu.

Scribe: Nabū-mūtir-gimillu, descendant of Naniūtu.

In Sippar, on the 20th day of the month Ajjaru in the 2nd year of the reign of Sin-šar-iškun, king of Babylon.

Notes

Ln. 10: The PN Šullumu is attested in the same writing in Tallqvist NBN: 205. The use of the phonetic prefix is uncommon.

Ln. 13: The PN Naniūtu is attested in the same writing in Tallqvist NBN: 159. Such a use of ū is unusual.

Ln. 5: For the idiom ana birā, cf. CAD 2:244 and GAG, parag. 113d.

FLP 1518

Transliteration

- 1 13 qanú(GI.MEŠ) eqli(A.ŠA) ki-šub-bu-ú eršetim(KI-tim)
- 2 Kullaba(KUL.ABA₄.KI) šá qé-reb Bābili(TIN.TIR.KI)
- 3 2 NINDA šiddú(UŠ) elú(AN.TA) amurru(^{im}IV) ṭāh(DA) bīt(É)
^mKudurri(NIĠ.GUB) apil(A)-šú šá ^mBēl(^dEN)-ēṭir(SUR)
 apil(A) paḥāri(^{lú}BAHÁR)
- 4 2 NINDA šiddú(UŠ) šaplú(KI.TA) šadú(^{im}III) ṭāh(DA) mu-še-e
 šá ^mLa-ba-ši apil(A) bā'iri(^{lú}ŠU.ḪA)
- 5 1 NINDA ník-kas pūtu(SAG) elītu(AN.TA) iltānu(^{im}II) ṭāh(DA)
 eqli(A.ŠA) libbu(ŠA-bu)-ú eqli(A.ŠA)
- 6 1 NINDA ník-kas pūtu(SAG) šaplītu(KI.TA) šūtu(^{im}I) ṭāh(DA)
 rebīti(SIL.DAGAL.LA) mu-taq
- 7 Ištar(^dINNIN) Bābili(TIN.TIR.KI)
- 8 napḥar(PAP) 10 qanú(GI.MEŠ) mi-ših-tum ekalli(É.GAL-i)
- 9 1 NINDA šiddú(UŠ) elú(AN.TA) amurru(^{im}IV) ṭāh(DA) bīt(É)
^mKudurri(NIĠ.GUB) apil(A) paḥāri(^{lú}BAHÁR)
- 10 1 NINDA šiddú(UŠ) šaplú(KI.TA) šadú(^{im}III) ṭāh(DA) bīt(É)
^mLa-ba-ši apil(A) bā'iri(^{lú}ŠU.ḪA)
- 11 ½ NINDA ník-kas pūtu(SAG) elītu(AN.TA) iltānu(^{im}II) ṭāh(DA)
 bīt(É) ^mU-bi-e-a apil(A) išpari(^{lú}UŠ.BAR)
- 12 ½ NINDA ník-kas pūtu(SAG) šaplītu(KI.TA) šūtu(^{im}I) ṭāh(DA)
 eqli(A.ŠA) libbu(ŠA-bu)-ú eqli(A.ŠA)
- 13 napḥar(PAP) 3 qanú(GI.MEŠ) mu-ših-ti aš-lat-ti

- 14 naphar(PAP) naphar(PAP) 13 qanú(GI.MEŠ) mi-ših-ti
bīt(É) haré(HAR.MEŠ)
- 15 ki ^mBēl(^dEN)-lē'i(DA) apil(A) ^mGa-hal ^mApla(A)-a mār(DUMU)
^mMaš-tuk
- 16 ki-i 1/3 manú(MA.NA) 5½ šiqu(GÍN) kaspi(KÙ.BABBAR) šá ½ NINDA
eqli(A.ŠA) 3½ šiqu(GÍN) kaspi(KÙ.BABBAR)
- 17 a-di 3 ri-ba-a-ti kaspi(KÙ.BABBAR) šá a-ki-i atri(DIRIG)
nadnu(SUM-nu)
- 18 mahīru(GANBA) imbē(SA₄)-ma i-šam a-na šī-mi-šú gamrūti(TIL.MEŠ)
- 19 naphar(PAP) 2/3 manú(MA.NA) 6 šiqu(GÍN) 4-tú kaspi(KÙ.BABBAR)
pešú(BABBAR-ú) ina qātē(ŠU.II) ^mApla(A)-a
- 20 mār(DUMU) ^mMaš-tuk ^mBēl(^dEN)-lē'i(DA) apil(A) ^mGa-hal
- 21 šīm(ŠAM) bīti(É)-šú ki-i kaspi(KÙ.BABBAR) gamrūti(TIL-ti)
- 22 ma-hir a-pil za-ki ru-gúm-ma-a
- 23 ul i-ši ul iturrū(GUR.MEŠ)-ma a-na a-ha-meš
- 24 ul i-rag-gu-mu ^{lú}pa-qir-a-nu
- 25 kaspi(KÙ.BABBAR) im-hu-ru <<a>> adi(EN) 12-ta-am
i-ta-nap-pal
- 26 ina ka-nak tuppi(^{im}DUB) šu'āti(MU.MEŠ)
- 27 pān(IGI) ^mBēl(^dEN)-mupahhir(NIGIN) apil(A) išpari(^{lú}UŠ.BAR)
- 28 ^mŠu-ma-a apil bā'iri(^{lú}ŠU.HA)
- 29 ^mNabú(^dAG)-zēr(NUMUN)-iqīša(BA-šá) apil ^mIr-a-ni
- 30 ^mNabú(^dAG)-zēr(NUMUN)-līšir(SI.SÁ) apil ^mIr-a-ni
- 31 ^mŠākin(GAR)-šumi(MU) apil(A) ^mLibbi(ŠA-bi)-Sin(^dXXX)-li-nu-uh
- 32 ^mMarduk(^dAMAR.UTU)-šarra(LUGAL)-a-ni apil(A)
^mLibbi(ŠA-bi)-Sin(^dXXX)-li-nu-uh

- 33 $\text{mBēl}(\text{d}_{\text{EN}})\text{-našir(PAP)} \text{ apil(A)} \text{ maššāru}(\text{l}_{\text{U}}^{\text{EN.NUN}}) \text{ abulli(KÁ.GAL)}$
 34 $\text{mBēl}(\text{d}_{\text{EN}})\text{-šum(MU)-iškun(GAR-un)} \text{ apil(A)} \text{ aškāpi}(\text{l}_{\text{U}}^{\text{AŠGAB}})$
 35 $\text{mNa-din apil(A)} \text{ aškāpi}(\text{l}_{\text{U}}^{\text{AŠGAB}})$
 36 $\text{u tuššarru}(\text{l}_{\text{U}}^{\text{SID}}) \text{ mBēl}(\text{d}_{\text{EN}})\text{-našir(PAP)} \text{ apil(A)} \text{ rab}(\text{l}_{\text{U}}^{\text{GAL}}) \text{ bāni(DÙ)}$
 37 $\text{Bābili(TIN.TIR.KI)} \text{ arah}(\text{ITI}) \text{ Du'ūzu}(\text{ŠU}) \text{ UD 12 KAM MU 6 KAM}$
 38 $\text{mNabū}(\text{d}_{\text{AG}})\text{-apla(A)-ušur(URU)} \text{ šar(LUGAL)} \text{ Bābili(TIN.TIR.KI)}$
 39 $\text{šu-pur Bēl}(\text{d}_{\text{EN}})\text{-lē'i(DA)} \text{ apil(A)} \text{ mGa-ḫal kīma(GIM)} \text{ kan-gi-šú}$

Translation

(This tablet concerns) 13 reeds of fallow land in the district of Kullab which is within Babylon. (Details of size and location are as follows:) 2 NINDA of the upper long side on the west is adjacent to the house of Kudurru, son of Bēl-ēṭir and descendant of the family of potters; 2 NINDA of the lower long side on the east borders on the corridor of Labaši, descendant of the family of fishermen; 1 NINDA and 3 cubits on the upper short side on the north borders on the field with the field; 1 NINDA and 3 cubits of the lower short side on the south borders on the plaza of the procession road of Ištar of Babylon, for a total of 10 reeds according to the measurement of the palace. (9) 1 NINDA on the upper long side on the west borders on the house of Kudurru, descendant of the family of potters; 1 NINDA on the lower long side on the east borders on the house of Labaši, descendant of the family of fishermen; $\frac{1}{2}$ NINDA and 3 cubits on the upper short side on the north borders on the house of Ubê-a, descendant of the family of weavers; $\frac{1}{2}$ NINDA and 3 cubits on the lower short side on the south

borders on the field with the field, for a total of 3 reeds according to the measure of the surveyor's rope. The grand total is 13 reeds in accordance with the measure of the haru¹-house. (15) Bēl-lē'i, son of Gaḥal, was paid as follows by Aplaya, son of Maštuk: the sum of $1/3$ manū¹, $5\frac{1}{2}$ sheqels of silver which is $3\frac{1}{2}$ sheqels of silver for each $\frac{1}{2}$ NINDA of field, together with $3/4$ (sheqel) of silver as additional payment. He has declared the rate of exchange and has sold for its full price. (19) Bēl-lē'i, the son of Gaḥal, has received from Aplaya, the son of Maštuk, the full price in silver for his house, a sum of $2/3$ manū¹, $6\frac{3}{8}$ sheqels of white silver. He is cleared. He has no case. They shall not initiate litigation against one another. The claimant shall pay 12 times the silver he has received.

(26) The following were present at the sealing of this tablet:

Bēl-mupahḥir, descendant of the family of weavers;

Šumaya, descendant of the family of fishermen;

Nabū-zēr-iqlša, descendant of Irani;

Nabū-zēr-līšir, descendant of Irani;

Šākin-šumi, descendant of Libbi-Sin-līnuḥ;

Marduk-šarrani, descendant Libbi-Sin-līnuḥ;

Bēl-našir, descendant of the family of the keeper of the main gate;

Bēl-šum-iškun, descendant of the family of leatherworkers;

Nadin, descendant of the family of leatherworkers.

Scribe: Bēl-našir, descendant of the family of the rab bāni.

In Babylon on the 12th day of the month Du'ūzu in the 6th year of the reign of Nabū-apla-ušur, king of Babylon. The nail-mark

of Bel-le'i, son of Gaḥal, is affixed as his seal.

Notes

Ln. 1: KUL.UNUG.KI is read as KUL.ABA₄.KI by Borger, AOATS 6: sign #72. With reference to kišubbū¹, cf. CAD 8:463-4.

Ln. 2: The sign GAR when used as a linear measure is to be read NINDA in Sumerian; the Akkadian correspondence may be nindanu but is not certain. Cf. CAD 1:1:245 for a discussion.

Lns. 5-6: nikkas is a unit of length 3 cubits long; cf. AHW 789.

Lns. 8, 13, 14: The use of three different standards of measure is curious. It must be the case that the standards agreed since they were able to be added without conversion or adjustment in ln. 14. A wide variety of measures were used in the NB period, standards of the king or the various temples being used.¹

The exact nature of the bīt ḥarē¹ is not known; references frequently associate it with a god, so it is to be assumed that it was a part of a temple complex.²

Ln. 17: The phrase ša akī atri is to be translated "which is for an additional payment." Cf. CAD 8:325 and 1:2:502.

Ln. 22: With reference to the phrase apil zaki and the other legal formulae in the tablet, cf. Yochanan Muffs, Studies in the Aramaic Legal Papyri from Elephantine (Leiden: E. J. Brill, 1969).

¹Dubberstein, AJSL 56 (1939): 36. These measures have yet to be definitely established.

²CAD 6:118.

Muffs' study, while concentrating on Aramaic legal papyri, includes a discussion of numerous Akkadian terms. zakû becomes the classic term of quittance during the middle Babylonian period.¹ It is of very high frequency of occurrence.²

Lns. 34, 35: The Akkadian equivalent of what has traditionally been read of ¹U.MUG may now be regarded as one of a series of orthographic variants of ¹U.AŠGAB, Akkadian aškāpu (leatherworker). This information was provided the writer by Prof. Erle Leichty and was also adopted in some unpublished materials by A. L. Oppenheim; no notices regarding the reading have been published to date, however.

Ln. 39: NB uses both kanku and kangu; cf. CAD 8:153; MSL 7:113:129; AHW 437; NRVG1 72. kangu is the more common in the NB period. A discussion of the use of the fingernail imprint is found in G. Boyer, "Šupur X kima kunnukkišu," in Symbolae Koschaker, pp. 208-18.

FLP 1519

Transliteration

- 1 alpū(GU₄) šuklulū(ŠU.DU₇.ME) alpū(GU₄) 3-i ME maḥ-ra manū¹(ŠID)
 2 arah₂(ITI) Ulūlu(KIN) UD 17 KAM MU 9 KAM Nabū^d(AG)-apla(A)-
 ušur(PAP) šar(LUGAL) Bābili(E.KI)
 3 3 alpū(GU₄) 3-i ME ^mRi-mut apil ^mA.A.RA.PA.'A
 4 1 ^{md}Na-na-a-ēreš(KAM) šá URU Za-me-e
 5 1 ^{md}Na-na-a-našir(URU) apil(A) <^m> šár-ra-našir(URU)
 6 naḥar(PAP) 5 alpū(GU₄) šuklulū(ŠU.DU₇.ME) ^mBalāṭ(TIN)-su ma-ḥir
 7 4 ina libbi(ŠÀ-bi) ina bīt(É) ú-ri-e
 8 1 ina libbi(ŠÀ-bi) a-na šamaš(^dUTU)
 9 uṭṭetu(ŠE.BAR) šá a-na qēmi(ZĪ.DA) šá nikkas bīti(É) nadna(SUM-na)
 10 1 (PI) 3 sūtu(BÁN) uṭṭeti(ŠE.BAR) ina sūtu(^{giš}BÁN) 18 qa
 ina pān(IGI) ^mšá-du-nu ina 1 (PI) 4 sūtu(BÁN) i-nam-din
 11 1 (PI) 3 sūtu(BÁN) ^mNabū^d(AG)-šum(MU)-iškun(GAR-un) apil(A)
^mNadna(SUM-na)-aḥa(ŠEŠ) 1 (PI) 4 sūtu(BÁN) i-nam-din
 12 1 (PI) 3 sūtu(BÁN) ^mRi-mut apil(A) ^mAḥa(ŠEŠ)-ēreš(KAM)
 arad(^{lú}IR) ekalli(KUR)
 13 2 (PI) 3 sūtu(BÁN) ^mMarduk(^dAMAR.UTU)-eri-ba apil(A)
^mNabū^d(AG)-ušallim(GI)
 14 3 (PI) 3 sūtu(BÁN) ^mKi-na-a apil(A) ^mNergal(^dUGUR)-uballit₂(TIN-it)
 15 [x]PI ^mZēru(NUMUN)-tu' apil(A) ^mNiq-qud

Translation

(This tablet concerns) ungelded three-year old bulls which were previously counted. On the 17th day of the month Ulūlu in the 9th year of the reign of Nabū¹-apla-ušur, king of Babylon.

3 three-year old bulls from Rīmūt, son of A.A.RA.PA.'A; 1 from Nanā¹-ēreš[✓] from the city Zāmē¹; 1 from Nanā¹-našir, descendant of Šarra-našir: a total of 5 ungelded bulls received by Balāṭsu.

4 are now in the cattle pen and 1 has been taken to Šamaš[✓].

(9) (The following concerns) barley for flour which was paid to the temple accounts. 1 PI, 3 sūtu was placed at the disposal of Ša-dunu (according to a measure in which there are 18 qa in a sūtu); he shall repay 1 PI, 4 sūtu. 1 PI, 3 sūtu was placed at the disposal of Nabū¹-šum-iškun, descendant of Nadna-aḥa; he shall repay 1 PI, 4 sūtu. 1 PI, 3 sūtu was placed at the disposal of Rīmūt, descendant of Aḥa-ēreš[✓], the servant of the palace. 2 PI, 3 sūtu was placed at the disposal of Marduk-erība, descendant of Nabū¹-ušallim; 3 PI, 3 sūtu, Kinaya, descendant of Nergal-uballit; [x]PI, Zērūtu, descendant of Niqqud.

Notes

Ln. 3: The reading of the PN at the end of the line eludes the writer; the signs are clear on the tablet. Only one other suggestion appears plausible: the RA sign could be confused with DUMU^m, in which case the sequence would be as follows: Aplaya(A-a), mār(DUMU) ^mPA.'A.

Ln. 4: The city is known from other sources.¹

Ln. 10: The phrase specifying the number of qa in a sūtu is common, but not at the rate of 18 to 1. Ratios of 10, 6, 9, or 8 to 1 are known.²

Ln. 14: One might wish to read 4 (PI) instead of 3 since the scribe elsewhere on the tablet (lines 1 and 3) used three verticals for the number 3; however, the fourth impression needed for the number 4 is not visible in the clay.

¹Parpola AOAT 6: 381.

²AHw, 1064.

FLP 1520

Transliteration

- 1 39 manû(MA.NA) şubāti(TÚG) pešāti(BABBAR) u 6 [. . .]
- 2 6 TÚG şib-ti şihirti(TUR.ME) 1 [. . .]
- 3 Ln. 3 erased
- 4 1 nabāsu(TÚG.SÍG.GAN.ME.DA) 1 TÚG.SÍG ta-bar [. . .]
- 5 4 naḥlapātu(TÚG.GÚ.È.ME) šá SÍG ta-bar rabû(GAL) pešû(UD.ME)
- 6 3 TÚG.GU.LUM šá SÍG ta-bar şihru(TUR.ME)
- 7 6 TÚG par-ši-gu ME
- 8 naḥḥar(PAP) 31 manû(MA.NA) SÍG ta-bar
- 9 naḥḥar(PAP) naḥḥar(PAP) 1 biltu(GUN) 10 manû(MA.NA) SÍG mi-ih-şu
- 10 a-na TÚG lu-bu-uş-ti
- 11 šá arah(ITI) Kislimu(GAN) ^{md}Na-na-a-iddin(MU)
- 12 apil(A)-şú šá ^mNabû(^dAG)-uşallim(GI) işparu(^{lu}UŞ.BAR) maḥir(IGI-ir)
- 13 ina pān(IGI) ^mNabû(^dAG)-zēr(NUMUN)-ukīn(GIN) u ^mDu-um-muq
- 14 ašlāki(^{lu}AZALAG.ME) 1/3 (manû) 5 šiqḷu(GÍN) SÍG ta-bar a-na
nēbeḥu(NÍG.IB.LÁL.ME) šá šamaš(^dUTU) ina pān(IGI) ^{md}[. . .]
- 15 arah(ITI) Araḥsamna(APIN) UD 28 KAM MU 17 KAM
- 16 Nabû(^dAG)-apla(A)-uşur(PAP) šar(LUGAL) Bābili(E.KI)

Translation

39 manû of white garments . . . 6 small šibtu-garments . . .
 1 red wool garment, 1 garment of tabar, 4 nahlaptu garments
 of large white tabar; 3 TUG.GÚ.LUM of small tabar, for a total
 of 31 manû of tabar, and a grand total of 1 talent, 10 manû
 of miḥṣu cloth for clothing in the month Kislimu was received
 by Nana-iddin, son of Nabû-ušallim, the weaver. (13) It was
 placed at the disposal of Nabû-zēr-ukīn and Dummuq, the fullers;
 1/3 manû, 5 sheqels of tabar was placed at the disposal of
 . . . for the belt for Šamaš.

On the 28th day of the month Araḥsamna in the 17th year of
 Nabû-apla-ušur, king of Babylon.

Notes

The text deals with vestments for the gods; it is written late
 in the 7th month with reference to garments to be used in the 8th
 month.¹ Two sums of clothing are mentioned: 39 manû(ln. 1) and
 31 manû(ln. 8), together adding to 1 talent, 10 manû(ln. 9).
 Ln. 2: šibtu is frequently used in reference to a sacred vestment.²

¹A. L. Oppenheim, "The Golden Garments of the Gods," JNES,
 8 (1949), 172-93.

²CAD 16:162.

Ln. 4: nabāsu is a type of red wool.¹

Ln. 5: nahlaptu is also used of a garment for a sacred image.²

Ln. 6: I have not been able to identify TUG.GÚ.LUM.

Ln. 7: paršīgu is a type of headwear.³

Ln. 9: miḥṣu is a type of cloth.⁴

Ln. 10: lubuštu in this context would likely mean "for the clothing ceremony."⁵

Ln. 14: nēbeḥu is a girdle or belt often worn by an image.⁶

Lns. 4, 5, 6, 8, 14: tabar is another type of red wool.

Ln. 14: Reference to clothing for Šamaš suggests that the text may be from the É-babbara of Sippar.

¹AHw, 697; Spar, p. 64. ²AHw, 715.

³AHw, 836

⁴AHw, 642; Held, JAOS 79 (1959): 175-6.

⁵CAD 9:235.

⁶AHw, 773.

FLP 1522

Transliteration

- 1 ½ manû(MA.NA) kaspi(KÙ.BABBAR) šá mNabû(^dAG)-zēr(NUMUN)-
līšir(SI.SÁ)
- 2 apil(A)-šú šá mNa-din mār(DUMU) mšú-^dNa-na-a
- 3 ina muhhi(UGU-_{hi}) mNabû(^dAG)-ētir(KAR)-napšāti(ZI.MEŠ)
apil(A)-šú šá
- 4 mNabû(^dAG)-šum(MU)-iškun(GAR-un) ul-tu ūm(UD) 1 KAM
šá arah(ITI) Abu(NE)
- 5 ina muhhi(UGU-_{hi}) 1 ma-ni-e 7-šiq̄lu(GÍN) kaspi ina muhhi(UGU-_{hi})-šú
- 6 i-rab-bi mim-mu-šú ma-la ba-šú-u
- 7 maš-ka-nu šá mNabû(^dAG)-zēr(NUMUN)-līšir(SI)
- 8 lú^u-mu-kin-nu mNergal(^dUGUR)-uballit̄(TIN-it̄)
- 9 apil(A)-šú šá mNabû(^dAG)--šum(MU)-ēres(KAM) šangú(^{lu}ŠID)
parakki(BÁRA)
- 10 mNabû(^dAG)-mu-še-ti-iq-ú-du apil(A)-šú šá
- 11 mNabû(^dAG)-šum(MU)-ēreš(KAM) šangú(^{lu}ŠID) parakki(BÁRA)
- 12 u ṭupšarru(^{lu}ŠID) mNabû(^dAG)-ētir(KAR)-napšāti(ZI.MEŠ)
apil(A)-šú šá
- 13 mNabû(^dAG)-šum(MU)-iškun(GAR-un) Uruk(UNUG.KI) arah(ITI) Abu(NE)
- 14 UD 23 KAM MU 7 KAM
- 15 mNabû(^dAG)-kudurri(NÍG.GUB)-uṣur(URÙ) šar(LUGAL)
- 16 Bābili(TIN.TIR.KI)

Translation

$\frac{1}{2}$ manû of silver belonging to Nabû-zēr-līšir, son of Nadin and descendant of Šu-Nanā, has been charged against Nabû-ēṭir-napšāti, the son of Nabû-šum-iškun. From first day of the month Abu he shall pay 7 sheqels on each manû charged against him. All that he owns is security for Nabû-zēr-līšir.

Witnesses:

Nergal-uballit, son of Nabû-šum-ēreš, priest of the sanctuary;

Nabû-mušētiq-uddu, son of Nabû-šum-ēreš, priest of the sanctuary.

Scribe: Nabû-ēṭir-napšāti, son of Nabû-šum-iškun.

In Uruk on the 23rd day of the month Abu in the 7th year of Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon.

Notes

Ln. 12: It is interesting to note that the scribe himself was one of the contracting parties, the debtor. Apparently "conflict of interest" was not a problem with witnesses present. It is also interesting to note the interest at near 12%, but charged from the beginning of the month even though the contract is dated on the 23rd day.

Ln. 14: I am emending the text to read 23rd day instead of the 33rd; the reasons are obvious. Perhaps the scribe's stylus was splitting and leaving a double impression; this would also account for the extra wedge in TIR on ln. 16.

FLP 1523 and 1524

These two tablets are duplicates exact to the sign and differing only in the alignment. The transliteration below is in accordance with the spacing of tablet 1524.

Transliteration

- 1 ^{md}A-num-aḥa(ŠEŠ)-uṣur(URÙ) ^mI-ba-a u ^mNabû(^dAG)-aḥḥē(ŠEŠ.MEŠ)-
ušallim(GI)
- 2 mārū(DUMU.MEŠ) šá ^mBēl(^dEN)-naṣir(PAP) a-na ^mQa-bu-ú
apil(A)-šú šá ^mNabû(^dAG)-naṣir(URÙ)
- 3 ki-a-am iq-bu-ú um-ma eqel(A.ŠÀ) kirī(GIŠ.SAR) gišimmari
(GIŠ.GIŠIMMAR)
- 4 zaq-pu šá qab-al-ta āli(URU) u šá ṣēri(EDIN) it-ti
- 5 a-ḥa-meš nu-za-'a-za a-ḥa-meš il-te-mu-ú i-ma
- 6 eqli(A.ŠÀ)-šú-nu bīt(É) gišimmari(GIŠ.GIŠIMMAR) zaq-pu a-na
a-ḥa-ti id-du-ú
- 7 zitti(ḤA.LA) e-le-ni-ti a-na emēdu(UŠ.SA-du) mārī(DUMU.MEŠ)
- 8 šá ^mA-a-ḥu it-ti zitti(ḤA.LA) e-le-ni-ti šá arah(ITI) Abu(NE)
- 9 zitti(ḤA.LA) šu-pa-la-ni-ti šá kirī(GIŠ.SAR) qab-al-ta āli(URU)
- 10 it-ti zitti(ḤA.LA) šu-pa-la li-i-ti šá kirī(GIŠ.SAR) arah(ITI)
Abu(NE)
- 11 zitti(ḤA.LA) e-le-ni-ti
- 12 šá qab-al-ta āli(URU) u šá ṣēri(EDIN) šá iltāni(IM.SI.SÁ)
- 13 šá ^mQa-bu-ú it-ti ^{md}A-num-aḥa(ŠEŠ)-uṣur(URÙ)
- 14 ^mI-ba-a u ^mNabû(^dAG)-aḥḥē(ŠEŠ.MEŠ)-ušallim(GI) ú-za-'a-za
- 15 ^mQa-bu-ú a-na libbi(ŠÀ-bi) i-te-li ta-a-ri

- 16 u da-ba-ba ia-a-nu šá da-ba-ba an-na-a
 17 innū(BAL-ú) Marduk(^dAMAR.UTU) u ^dZar-pa-ni-ti
 18 halāqi(HA.A)-šú liq-bu-ú
 19 lú^u-mu-kin-nu ^mNabū(^dAG)-iddin(MU) apil(A) ^mArad(IR)-Nergal(^dGIR₄-KU)
 20 ^mId-di-ia apil(A)-šú šá ^mHa-šir-mudammiq(SIG₅-iq)
 21 ^mSul-lu-mu apil(A)-šu šá ^mHa-šir-mudammiq(SIG₅-iq)
 22 ^mNabū(^dAG)-tuk-kul-tú apil(A)-šú šá ^mHa-nu-nu ^mTab-ni-e-a
 23 apil(A)-šú šá ^mNabū(^dAG)-ahhē(ŠEŠ.MEŠ)-iddin(MU) u ṭupšarru(lú^uŠID)
^mNabū(^dAG)-šum(MU)-ukīn(GIN)
 24 apil(A) rab(lú^uGAL) bāni(DÙ) Burāti(URU.AMAR.MEŠ) arah₂(ITI)
 UD 10 KAM
 25 MU 7 KAM ^mNabū(^dAG)-kudurri(NIG.GUB)-uṣur(PAP) šar(LUGAL)
 26 Bābili(TIN.TIR.KI)

Translation

Anum-aḥa-uṣur, Ibaya, and Nabū-ahhē-ušallim, the sons of Bēl-našir, spoke as follows to Qabū, the son of Nabū-našir: The field of the planted date-palm orchard which is in the city and the country we will divide among ourselves. They were in agreement. Wherever they had a field of date-palms they divided it equally. (7) The upper portion which was the responsibility of the sons of Ayaḥu, together with the upper portion set aside for the month Abu, together with the lower portion of the orchard in the city, along with the lower portion in the area adjacent to the orchard set aside for the month Abu, and the upper portion in the city and country on the north: (these are the portions) which Qabū

divided with Anum-aḥa-uṣur, Ibaya, and Nabû-ahhē-ušallim.
 Qabû has no further claim. (15) There is to be no further
 suit or litigation. Whoever revokes this arrangement,
 may the gods Marduk and Zarpanitu speak his destruction.

(19) Witnesses:

Nabû-iddin, descendant of Arad-Nergal;

Iddiya, son of Hāṣir-mudammiq;

Šullumu, son of Hāṣir-mudammiq;

Nabû-tukultu, son of Hanunu;

Tabnē-a, son of Nabû-ahhē-iddin.

Scribe: Nabû-šum-ukīn, descendant of the rab bāni.

In Burāti, on the 10th day of the month Ulūlu in the 7th year of
 the reign of Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon.

Notes

The better arrangement of the text and improved spacing suggest
 that tablet 1524 was written after 1523. The manner in which 1524:11
 was stretched to fill a line also suggests the scribe was catching
 up before going to the lower edge. One can only wonder how many
 copies of this tablet were made originally, whether all the sons of
 Bēl-naṣir got a copy along with Qabû, or if these were the only two.
 Apparently Qabû once owned all the land in question and agreed to
 subdivide with the sons of Bēl-naṣir, but later raises a claim
 which was settled against him in the record of this tablet.

Ln. 5: nu-za-'a-za: Use of the glottal stop for a long a vowel may be due to Aramaic influence, as described by Friedrich, "Zur Bezeichnung des langen ā in den Schreibweisen des Aramäischen," Or 26 (1957), 37-42.¹

Ln. 6: The verb nadû ("to throw down") is common in NB texts with reference to fields in the sense "to leave a field fallow." That translation would be foreign to this context. With ahāti ("equal shares")² I have rendered nadû as "to turn into equal shares."

Ln. 10: The word lētu refers to the "nearby region" and is used in similar contexts.³

Ln. 15: On the legal formula ana libbi iteli, cf. Muffs, p. 183.

Lns. 16-18: For similar curses, cf. CAD 6:39.

Ln. 24: The city name is being read as a new writing for the city Burāti. The AMAR sign has the Akkadian equivalent būru,⁴ pl. būrāti, a writing not elsewhere attested. The city is known in the area around Elam, an area from which several of the NB tablets in the Lewis Collection have come.⁵ This suggestion was given to me by Prof. Erle Leichty.

¹For bibliography with reference to this verb, cf. the note on FLP 1594:8. With reference to Aramaic influence in NB Akkadian, cf. GAG pp. 245-6 and paragraphs 98 c-g.

²CAD 1:1:170.

³CAD 9:151.

⁴CAD 2:340-2.

⁵Parpola AOAT 6:95; RLA 2:77.

FLP 1526

Transliteration

- 1 [. . .] ūm(UD) 8 KAM
- 2 [. . .] ūm(UD) 9 KAM
- 3 [. . .] ūm(UD) 15 KAM
- 4 naphar(PAP) 11 bīrū(GU₄.NĪNDA.ME)
- 5 [. . .] arah(ITI) Tašrītu(DU₆)
- 6 [m]Nabū(^dAG)-zēr(NUMUN)-ušabši(GÁL-ši)
- 7 ʾapil(A) mBēl(^dEN)-ušallim(GI) maḥir(IGI-ir)
- 8 2-ta littu(AB) rabiti(GAL) šá SAL[?].AL[?] ʾmaḥir(IGI-ir)
- 9 arah(ITI) Tašrītu(DU₆) UD 18 KAM MU 11 KAM
- 10 Nabū(^dAG)-kudurri(NĪG.GUB)-uṣur(PAP) šar(LUGAL) Bābili(E.KI)

Notes

The text is in too poor condition to permit a coherent translation. It records the delivery of 11 young steers in the month Tašrītu to Nabū-zēr-ušabši, son of Bēl-ušallim. Apparently he received also two full-grown cows.

Ln. 7: On the use of maḥāru in receipt clauses, see Muffs, Studies in the Aramaic Legal Papyri from Elephantine (Leiden: E. J. Brill, 1969), pp. 106-115.

FLP 1527

Transliteration

- 1 ^mŠu-la-a apil(A)-šú šá ^mNabû(^dAG)-[. . .]
- 2 ^mBēl(^dEN)-ušallim(GI) apil(A)-šú šá ^mAdad(^dIM)-[. . .]
- 3 ^mIddin(MU)-Nabû(^dAG) apil(A)-šú šá ^mBēl(^dEN)-TIN-[x]
- 4 ^mAmēl(LU)-^dNa-na-a apil(A)-šú šá ^mNergal(^dUGUR)-[. . .]
- 5 ^mŠamaš(^dUTU)-erba(SU) apil(A)-šú šá ^mNergal(^dUGUR)-[. . .]
- 6 ^mNabû(^dAG)-aḫḫē(ŠEŠ.MEŠ)-ušallim(GI) apil(A)-šú šá ^mNabû(^dAG)-MU-[x]
- 7 ^mNabû(^dAG)-bāni(DÙ)-aḫa(ŠEŠ) apil(A)-šú šá ^mIddin(MU)-^d[x]
- 8 ^mAmēl(LU)-^dNa-na-a apil(A)-šú šá ^mTab-ni-e-[a]
- 9 ^mIbni(DÙ)-^dIš-tar apil(A)-šú šá ^mIqīša(BA-šá)-[. . .]
- 10 ^mIbni(DÙ)-^dIš-tar apil(A)-šú šá ^mBēl(^dEN)-[. . .]
- 11 ^mTab-ni-e-a apil(A)-šú šá ^mBēl(^dEN)-[. . .]
- 12 an-nu-tu ^lmu-kin-ni-e šá ina (or ^d) [x . . .]
- 13 ^{md}In-nin-šum(MU)-uṣur(URÙ) apil(A)-šú šá ^mMušallim(GI)-[. . .]
- 14 a-na bāb(KÁ) šum(MU) ilāni(DINGIR.MEŠ) šá ^mBēl(^dEN)-[. . .]
- 15 apil(A)-šú šá ^mBēl(^dEN)-iddin(MU) ina muḫḫi(UGU-ḫi)-šú . . .
- 16 il-lu-ú-ma ^mBēl(^dEN)-GI-[. . .]
- 17 iq-ba-aš-šú um-ma MU-[. . .]
- 18 ul u-šá-aq-ba E-[. . .]
- 19 it-ta-šú ina Uruk(UNUG.KI) arah(ITI)-[x x x x]
- 20 MU 12 KAM ^mNabû(^dAG)-kudurri(NÍG.GUB)-[uṣur šar Bābili]

Translation

Šulaya, son of Nabû- . . .
 Bēl-ušallim, son of Adad- . . .
 Iddin-Nabû, son of Bēl-TIN- x
 Amēl-Nanā, son of Nergal- . . .
 Šamaš-erba, son of Nergal- . . .
 Nabû-aḫḫē-ušallim, son of Nabû-MU- x
 Nabû-bāni-aḫa, son of Iddin- x
 Amēl-Nanā, son of Tabnē-a
 Ibni-Ištar, son of Iqīša- . . .
 Ibni-Ištar, son of Bēl- . . .
 Tabnē-a, son of Bēl- . . .

These are the witnesses who appeared in behalf of Innin-Šum-ušur,
 son of Mušallim- . . . , at the gate Šum-ilāni against Bēl- . . . ,
 son of Bel-iddin. Bel-GI- . . . spoke as follows: . . . he would
 not speak the oath of the gods . . . he has received. In Uruk, (on the
 x day of) the month(x) in the 12th year of the reign of Nebuchadnezzar,
 (king of Babylon).

Notes

It is unfortunate that the few signs missing along the right edge
 make lines 13-19 difficult to translate. In ln. 14 the KÁ.MU.DINGIR.MEŠ
 may not be the gate name, but a reference to the oath required in the
 gate; likely MU.DINGIR.MEŠ should be restored at end of ln. 17.
 Similar texts are listed in AHw, 890.

The list of witnesses is usually at the end of a NB document. The reasons for the divergence in this case would appear to be that the witnesses were called upon to verify some issue and were, therefore, the central concern of this text. They are listed before their deposition.¹

¹A discussion of similar texts is found in the review of Weisberg, YNER 1 by Erle Leichty, JNES 29 (1970), 297.

FLP 1528

Transliteration

- 1 10 lahrū rabītu(Ug.GAL.MEŠ) 10 UDU ka-lum MEŠ
- 2 10 enzū(UŠ.MEŠ) naphar(PAP) 30 šēnū(Ug.UDU.ĤI.A.MEŠ)
- 3 mi-ti-ti šá šanat(MU) 13 KAM
- 4 šá ina muḫḫi(UGU) ^mNabū(^dAG)-dam-qa-ilāni(DINGIR.MEŠ)
- 5 apil(A)-šú šá ^mA-bi-ra-am ^mŠil-la-a
- 6 apil(A)-šú šá ^mMan-nu-ka-a-ḫu-us-su
- 7 na-ši ina arah(ITI) Du'ūzu(ŠU) šēnū(Ug.UDU.ĤI.A.MEŠ)
- 8 ib-bak-kam-ma a-na É-an-na
- 9 i-nam-din ki-i la <i>-tab-kam-ma
- 10 la id-dan-nu 1½ manū(MA.NA) kaspi(KÙ.BABBAR)
- 11 ^mŠil-la-a a-na É-an-na [irabbi]
- 12 ^mŠil-la-a ina Bēl(^dEN) u šarri(LUGAL) it-te-me
- 13 ki-i arah(ITI) Du'ūzu(ŠU) iq-ta-tu-ú
- 14 a-di šēnī(Ug.UDU.ĤI.A) ab-bak-kam-ma
- 15 a-nam-di-nu
- 16 lú^umu-kin-nu ^mBa-laṭ-su apil(A) ^mKi-rib-ti
- 17 ^mŠá-Nabū(^dAG)-šū-ú apil(A) ^mAm-me-ni-ilāni(DINGIR.MEŠ)
- 18 ^mNabū(^dAG)-zēr(NUMUN)-iddin(MU) apil(A) ^mIb-na-a
- 19 ^mRi-mut apil(A) ^mA-[x]
- 20 u ṭupšarru(lú^uŠID) ^mAmēl(LU)-Nabū(^dAG) apil ^mNabū(^dAG)-[. . .]
- 21 Uruk(UNUG.KI) arah(ITI) Du'ūzu(ŠU) UD [x KAM MU x KAM]
- 22 ^mNabū(^dAG)-kudurri(NÍG.GUB)-uṣur(URU) šar(LUGAL)[Bābili]

Translation

10 full-grown ewes, 10 male lambs, and 10 goats, a total of 30 small cattle, the deficit of the 13th year which is charged against Nabû-damqa-ilāni, the son of Abiram, were taken by Šillaya, the son of Mannu-ka-aḥussu. In the month Du'ūzu he shall bring small cattle to Eanna and deliver them. (9) If he does not bring and deliver them, then Šillaya shall pay 1½ manû of silver to Eanna. Šillaya has sworn by Bēl and the king as follows: "The month Du'ūzu shall not end before I bring and deliver the entire amount of cattle."

Witnesses:

Balāṭsu, descendant of Kiribtī;

Ša-Nabû-šū, descendant of Ammeni-ilāni;

Nabû-zēr-iddin, descendant of Ibnaya;

Rīmūt, descendant of 'A-. . .

Scribe: Amēl-Nabû, descendant of Nabû-. . .

In Uruk on the x day of the month Du'ūzu in the x year of the reign of Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon.

Notes

Ln. 11: The signs at the end of the line are completely obscured; the context calls for a verb of paying or delivering, for which several choices would be possible.

Lns. 12-15: The negative asseverative oath is quite common in NB texts. It is introduced by kī with a perfect tense in the

protasis and a present/future in the apodosis. Cf. Weisberg, YNER 1: 16-17 for additional information.

Ln. 14: adi šēni is translated "the full amount of cattle."

Cf. CAD 1:1:124.

Ln. 21: Since the text speaks of a deficit from the 13th year (Ln. 3) and is written in the 4th month, likely this would be the 14th year of Nebuchadnezzar.

For the terminology regarding sheep, cf. Landsberger, AfO 10 (1935): 152-9.

Ln. 9: For the insertion of the i-vowel, see Moore, NBBAD, 162:8.

FLP 1529

Transliteration

- 1 1 pag-ri šá litti(AB) rabīti(GAL-ti)
- 2 mNabū[^](^dAG)-zēr(NUMUN)-ušabši(TIL) apil(A) mšá-Nabū[^](^dAG)-šu-ú
- 3 ikkaru(^{lú}ENGAR) mahir(IGI-ir)
- 4 arah(ITI) Ulūlu(KIN) UD 26 KAM MU 14 KAM
- 5 Nabū[^](^dAG)-kudurri(NÍG.GUB)-ušur(URU) šar(LUGAL) Bābili(TIN.TIR.KI)

Translation

Nabū[^]-zēr-ušabši, descendant of ša-Nabū-šū, the farmer, has received the carcass of one large cow.

On the 26th day of the month Ulūlu in the 14th year of the reign of Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon.

Notes

A discussion of the use of carcasses and other texts recording such transactions is found in the doctoral dissertation of Ira Spar, pp. 112-3.

FLP 1530

Transliteration

- 1 ^r_mŠil-la-a apil(A)-šú šá ^mMarduk(^dAMAR.UTU)-šarra(LUGAL)-a-ni
2 i-na Nēberu(MUL.SAG.ME.GAR) Šiltahu(MUL.GAG.SI.SÁ)
3 ð a-di-e šá Nabû(^dAG)-kudurri(NÍG.GUB)-uṣur(URÙ) Šar(LUGAL)
Bābili(TIN.TIR.KI)
4 it-te-mu ki-i ṣēnū(USDUHA) a-na pa-šī-ri
5 al-ta-kan a-di ṣe-ni-ia ma-la i-ba-aš-šú-ú
6 ab-ba-kam-ma a-na Bēlet(^dGAŠAN) šá Uruk(UNUG.KI) a-nam-di-nu
7 [a]-mat šá Šarru(LUGAL) iq-bu-ú u-šal-la-mu
8 [x]-i ba-al-ṭi-it ṣēnū(USDUHA)
9 [a]-na Bēlet(^dGAŠAN) šá Uruk(UNUG. [KI . . .])
10 [ṣi-e]-nu a-na pa-[šī-ri . . .]
11 [. . .] šá Šarru(LUGAL) ú[. . .]
12 [1 adi(EN)] 30 ṣi-e-nu a-na Bēlet(^dGAŠAN) šá Uruk(UNUG.KI)
13 a-tur-ru
14 ^l₆mu-kin₇ ^mNabû(^dAG)-aḥḥē(ŠEŠ.MEŠ)-bul-liṭ apil(A)-šú šá
^mMarduk(^dAMAR.UTU)-zēr(NUMUN)-ibni(DÙ)
15 apil(A) ^mAḥu(ŠEŠ)-bāni(DÙ-i) ^mRi-mut apil(A)-šú šá
^mSin(^dXXX)-aḥḥē(ŠEŠ.MEŠ)-iddin(MU)
16 apil(A) ^mSa-ap-pa-a-a ^mNabû(^dAG)-balāt(TIN)-su-iq-bi
17 apil(A)-šú šá ^mNabû(^dAG)-ēṭir(SUR) apil(A) ^mSin(^dXXX)-
lēq(TI)-unninnu(ÉR)
18 [^mŠamaš(^dUTU)-zēr(NUMUN)-iqīša(BA-šá) apil(A)-šú šá ^mBēl(^dEN)-
ušallim(GI) apil(A) ^mKu-ri-i

- 19 [m]Šu-ma-a apil(A)-šú šá mNergal(^dUGUR)-ētir(SUR) apil(A)
^mHu-un-zu-u'
- 20 [m]Aplaya(A-a) apil(A)-šú šá mNabû(^dAG)-dannu(DAN) apil(A)
 rē'í(^{lu}SIPA)
- 21 r^u 7tupšarru(^{lu}ŠID) mInnin(^dINNIN)-na-zēr(NUMUN)-ušabši(GAL-si)
- 22 [A-šú šá] mBalāt(TIN)-su Uruk(UNUG.KI) arah(ITI) Simānu(SIG₄)
- 23 rUD 5? KAM MU 15 KAM Nabû(^dAG)-kudurri(NIG.GUB)-ušur(URU)
- 24 Šar(LUGAL) Bābili(TIN.[TIR.KI])

Translation

Šillaya, the son of Marduk-šarrani, has sworn an oath by the planet Jupiter, the star Sirius, and the majesty of Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon, as follows: I have not concealed any cattle; I have brought all of my cattle, as many as there were, to the goddess of Uruk. The order of the king has been carried out. . . The cattle are alive. (9) (If I have concealed any of the cattle about which the king ordered, then I will) repay 30-fold to the goddess of Uruk.

Witnesses:

Nabû-ahhē-bullit, son of Marduk-zēr-ibni and descendant of Aḥu-bāni;
 Rīmūt, son of Sin-ahhē-iddin and descendant of Sippaya;
 Nabû-balātsu-iqbi, son of Nabû-ētir and descendant of Sin-lēq-unninnu;
 Šamaš-zēr-iqīša, son of Bēl-ušallim and descendant of Kurī;

Šumaya, son of Nergal-ētir and descendant of Hunzú¹;

Aplaya, son of Nabú-dannu and descendant of the family of shepherds.

Scribe: Innina-zēr-ušabši, descendant of Balāṭsu.

In Uruk on the 5th day of the month Simānu in the 15th year of the reign of Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon.

Notes

After I had completed the copying, transliteration and translation of the text, I checked a transliteration of the text by A. Sachs which was available at the University Museum in Philadelphia.

The restorations are my own, however.

Ln. 7: This could conceivably have been restored e-lat instead of a-mat and the translation adjusted accordingly.

Ln. 12: The restoration of 1 adi is due to the frequent 30-fold penalty in NB documents. Cf. the note at FLP 1584:14.

The translation of lines 7-11 is largely conjectural due to the damage in that portion of the tablet.

Ln. 3: A full discussion of the various meanings of adu¹ is found in Weisberg, YNER 1:32-42.

Lns. 4 and 8: For the reading U₈.UDU.HI.A=USDUHA, cf.

Goetze, JCS 17 (1963), p. 85, CAD 16:128, and Borger, AOATS 6, #494.

FLP 1531

Transliteration

- 1 10 šiq̄lu(GÍN) kaspi(KÙ.BABBAR) makkūr(NÍG.GA) Ištar(^dINNIN)
 Uruk(UNUG.KI) u ^dNa-na-a
- 2 a-na za-bi-lu šá a-gur-ru ina muḫḫi(UGU)
- 3 ^mNabû(^dAG)-ga-mil apil(A)-šú šá ^mBēl(^dEN)-ib-ni
- 4 1000 a-gur-ru ul-tu appāru(AMBAR.GI-ru-ú)
- 5 u-qar-ra-ba-am-ma ina bāb(KÁ) pa-al-gu
- 6 ina muḫḫi(UGU) mi-iš-ḫu šá ^mŠá'-Nabû(^dAG)-šú-ú
- 7 a-na ^mŠá'-Nabû(^dAG)-šú-ú
- 8 i-nam-din
- 9 lú^umu-kin-nu ^mArad(IR̄)-^dIn-nin-nu
- 10 apil(A)-šú šá ^mBēl(^dEN)-ú-še-zib ^mTab-ni-e-a
- 11 apil(A)-šú šá ^mKu-ri-gal-zu u ṭupšarru(lú^uŠID)
- 12 ^mNabû(^dAG)-ēṭir(KAR)-napšāti(ZI.MEŠ) apil(A) ^mBēl(^dEN)-apla(A)-
 uṣur(URÙ)
- 13 Bābili(TIN.TIR.KI) arah(ITI) ulūlu(KIN) UD 13 KAM
- 14 MU 16 KAM ^mNabû(^dAG)-kudurri(NÍG.GUB)-uṣur(URÙ)
- 15 šar(LUGAL) Bābili(TIN.TIR.KI)

Translation

10 sheqels of silver, the property of Ištar of Uruk and Nanā¹, has been paid to Nabū¹-gamil, son of Bēl-ibni, for the delivery of bricks. He shall take 1000 bricks from the marshland to the mouth of the canal and shall give them to Ša-Nabū¹-šū at the construction site of Ša-Nabū¹-šū.

Witnesses:

Arad-Inninu, son of Bēl-ušēzib;

Tabnē¹-a, son of Kurigalzu.

Scribe: Nabū-ētir-napšāti, descendant of Bēl-apla-ušur.

In Babylon on the 13th day of the month Ulūlu in the 16th year of Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon.

Notes

Ln. 4: The reading AMBAR.GI as appāru is the only such writing of this word attested. GI.AMBAR is common for this Akkadian word, but the writer has not located any attestations of the reverse. The phonetic complements would confirm that the selection of the Akkadian equivalent is correct. Either this is a new writing of a logogram for appāru, or it is a scribal error. The error by scribes of reversing signs is not common, but does occur; cf., for example, the clear error at FLP 1555:19 in the writing of kudurri.

Ln. 6: A mišhu is a measured tract of land for construction;
for this reason I have translated "construction site."¹

Ln. 12: The traces of the sign could be either ^dAG or ^dEN;
the correct value, however, is Nabû(^dAG) due to the relationship
confirmed in Tallqvist NBN 27, 130.

¹AHw 660; Ungnad NRVG1 98.

FLP 1532

Transliteration

- 1 100 GUR utteti(ŠE.BAR) šá Marduk(^dAMAR.UTU)-šá-kin-šum(MU)
 apil(A)-šú
- 2 šá Nabú(^dAG)-zēr(NUMUN)-līšir(SI.SÁ) apil(A) mŠi-gu-a
- 3 ina muhhi(UGU-ḫi) mMarduk(^dAMAR.UTU)-šum(MU)-uṣur(URÙ) apil(A)-šú
 šá mBēl(EN)-šú-nu apil(A) mKu-ri-i
- 4 mNergal(^dUGUR)-našir(PAP) apil(A)-šú šá mA-qar-apli(A)
 apil(A) mBēl(^dEN)-apla(A)-uṣur(URÙ)
- 5 mGi-mil-lu apil(A)-šú šá mZēri(NUMUN)-iá apil(A) mŠi-gu-ú-a
- 6 mIbni(DÙ)-Nabú(^dAG) apil(A)-šú šá mNabú(^dAG)-zēr(NUMUN)-ukīn(GIN)
 apil(A) ašlāki(^{lú}AZALAG)
- 7 ḫu-bu-ut-tu-tu ina arah(ITI) Du'ūzu(ŠU) ina ma-ši-ḫu
- 8 šá É-an-na mŠākin(GAR)-šum(MU) ina bāb(KA) ka-lak-ki
- 9 i-nam-di-nu l-en pu-ut
- 10 šá-ni i-na-šu-ú
- 11 ^{lú}mu-kin-nu mKudurru(NÍG.GUB) apil(A)-šú šá mMukīn(GIN)-zēr(NUMUN)
- 12 mār(DUMU) mHu-un-zu-ú
- 13 mBalāt(TIN)-su apil(A)-šú šá mNabú(^dAG)-zēr(NUMUN)-iddin(MU)
- 14 u tuṣšarru(^{lú}DUB.SAR) mArad(IR)-^dIn-nin-ni
- 15 apil(A)-šú šá mNabú(^dAG)-aḫa(ŠEŠ)-iddin(MU) Bābili(TIN.TIR.KI)
- 16 arah(ITI) Addaru(ŠE) UD 27 KAM MU 16 KAM
- 17 Nabú(^dAG)-kudurri(NÍG.GUB)-uṣur(URÙ) šar(LUGAL) Bābili(TIN.TIR.KI)
- 18 uttetu(ŠE.BAR) šá a-na dul-lu šá É-an-na
- 19 na-šá-ta

Translation

100 GUR of barley belonging to Marduk-šākin-šum, the son of Nabū-zēr-līšir and descendant of Šigū[^]-a, is charged against Marduk-šum-ušur, the son of Bēlšunu and descendant of Kurī[^], Nergal-našir, the son of Aqar-apli and descendant of Bēl-apla-ušur, Gimillu, the son of Zērīya and descendant of Sigū[^]-a, and Ibni-Nabū[^], the son of Nabū-zēr-ukīn and descendant of the family of fullers. They shall repay this hubuttutu-loan in the month Du'ūzu at the door of the storehouse according to the measure of Eanna. They bear equal responsibility.

Witnesses:

Kudurru, son of Mukīn-zēr and descendant of Hunzū[^];

Balātsu, son of Nabū-zēr-iddin.

Scribe: Arad-Innini, son of Nabū-aḥa-iddin.

In Babylon on the 27th day of the month Addaru in the 16th year of the reign of Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon.

The barley for work at Eanna was brought.

Notes

Ln. 6: The reading of the second sign in the first PN could possibly be ^dEN, ^dINNIN, or ^dAG. ^dAG was selected since it appeared more likely that the scribe would omit the horizontals for a straight line rather than the other wedges in the other signs.

Ln. 9-10: The formula regarding sharing responsibility is literally translated, "Each bears responsibility for both." However, here it is applied to 4 men sharing equal responsibility. For bibliography of this clause, see the note at FLP 1561:12, p. 115.

FLP 1533

Transliteration

- 1 ʔup-pi eqli(A.ŠĀ) pi-i šul-pu ù gišimmari(GIŠ.GISIMMAR)
- 2 kišād(GÚ) nār(I₇) Gu-za-ru šá pīhāt(NAM) Uruk(UNUG.KI)
- 3 50-ú šá mArad(IR̄)-dGu-la apil(A)-šú šá mNa-din apil(A)
 mSin(dXXX)-lēq(TI)-unninni(ÉR)
- 4 šá mE-an-na-līp-ušur(UR̄) apil(A)-šú šá mRi-mut apil(A)
 mSin(dXXX)-lēq(TI)-unninni(ÉR)
- 5 a-ki-i bīt(É) ab(AD)-bu-tu ina tap-qir-tum ú-tir-ra
- 6 250 ina 1 ammatu(KUŠ) pūtu(SAG.KI) elītu(AN.TA) itē(UŠ.SA.DU)
 mNabū(dAG)-ēṭir(ŠUR)
- 7 apil(A)-šú šá mU-ku-mu mār(DUMU) mE-kur-za-kir
- 8 250 ina 1 ammatu(KUŠ) pūtu(SAG.KI) šaplītu(KI.TA) itē(UŠ.SA.DU)
- 9 mArad(IR̄)-dGu-la apil(A)-šú šá mNa-din apil(A) mSin(dXXX)-
 lēq(TI) [unninni(ÉR)]
- 10 na-di-na-nu eqli(A.ŠĀ)
- 11 šiddū(UŠ) elū(AN.TA) mNabū(dAG)-ēṭir(SUR) apil(A)-šú šá mU-ku-mu
- 12 šiddū(UŠ) šaplū(KI.TA) eqli(A.ŠĀ) libbu(ŠĀ-bu-ú) eqli(A.ŠĀ)
- 13 ul-tu še-pīt āli(URU) a-di šu-pa-lu āli(URU)
- 14 a-ki-i 50 MEŠ i-šad-da-ad
- 15 ki-i 2/3 manū(MA.NA) 6 šiqu(GÍN) kaspi(KÙ.BABBAR)
 šibirti(KÙ.PAD.DU) mMarduk(dŠU)-šakin(GAR)-šum(MU)
- 16 apil(A)-šú šá mTa-qiš-dGu-la apil(A) mNūr(ZĀLAG)-Sin(dXXX)
- 17 it-ti E-an-na-li-i-pi apil(A)-šú šá mRi-mut
- 18 apil(A) mSin(dXXX)-lēq(TI)-unninni(ÉR) ki-lam im-be-e-ma i-šam
- 19 šīm(ŠĀM)-šú gam-ru-tu

- 20 naphar(PAP) 51 šiq̄lu(GIÑ) kaspi(KÛ.BABBAR) šibirti(KÛ.PAD.DU)
a-di 5 šiq̄lu(GIÑ) kaspi(KÛ.BABBAR)
- 21 šá a-ki-i pi-i a-tar nadnu(SUM-nu) mE-an-na-līp-ušur(URÛ)
- 22 apil(A)-šú šá mRi-mut apil(A) mSin(dXXX)-lēq(TI)-unninni(ER)
šIm(ŠAM) bītī(E)-šú
- 23 ki-i ka-sap ga-mir-ti ina qāt(ŠU.II) mMarduk(dŠÚ)-šakin(GAR)-šum(MU)
- 24 apil(A)-šú šá mTa-qiš-dGu-la mār(DUMU) mNūr(ZÁLAG)-Sin(dXXX)
- 25 ma-ḥir a-pil za-ki ru-gu-um-ma-a'
- 26 ul i-ši <<ul i-ši>> ul i-mar-ru-ma a-na
- 27 a-ḥa-meš ul i-rag-gu-mu ma-ti-ma
- 28 ina arkāt(EGIR) u4-me ina aḥḥē(ŠEŠ.MEŠ) mārī(DUMU.MEŠ)
kimti(IM.RI.A) ni-su-tu
- 29 u sa-la-tum šá mE-an-na-līp-ušur(URÛ) apil(A)-šú šá mRi-mut
- 30 apil(A) mSin(dXXX)-lēq(TI)-unninni(ER) ša rīg?-gim? a-na
muḥḥi(UGU) eq̄li(A.ŠÀ)
- 31 šu'āti(MU.MEŠ) i-dab-bu-ub ú-šad-ba-bu innū(BAL-ú) ú-paq-qa-ru
- 32 pa-qir-a-nu eq̄li(A.ŠÀ) šu'āti(MU.MEŠ) a-di 12-ta AM i-ta-ṇap-pal
- 33 ina ka-nak tuppi(IM.DUB) šu'āti(MU.MEŠ)
- 34 pān(IGI) mKudurri(NIG.GUB) apil(A)-šú šá mMukīn(GIN)-zēri(NUMUN)
mār(DUMU) mHu-un-zu-ú
- 35 mBēl(dEN)-aḥḥē(ŠEŠ.MEŠ)-iqīša(BA-šá) apil(A)-šú šá mBa-am-ma-a
apil(A) mAr-rab-tum
- 36 mGi-mil-lu apil(A)-šú šá mBēl(dEN)-šum(MU)-iškun(GAR-un)
apil(A) mEa(dIDIM)-šīr(MAH)-ilāni(DINGIR.ME)

- 37 $\text{mNa-din apil(A)-šú šá mIqīša(BA-šá)-a apil(A) itinni}^{(1úDÍM)}$
- 38 $\text{mŠakin(GAR)-šum(MU) apil(A)-šú šá mNabû}^{(dAG)}\text{-našir(PAP)}$
 $\text{apil(A) mNūr(ZÁLAG)-Sin}^{(dXXX)}$
- 39 $\text{mItti(KI)-šamaš}^{(dUTU)}\text{-balāṭu(TIN) apil(A)-šú šá mNad-na-a}$
 $\text{apil(A) mBēl}^{(dEN)}\text{-apla(A)-uṣur(URU)}$
- 40 $\text{mBa-laṭ-su apil(A)-šú šá m[x x]-A apil(A) mNa-ba-a-a}$
- 41 $\text{mBēl-na-din-apla(A) apil(A)-šú šá mIddin(MU)-Marduk}^{(dAMAR.UTU)}$
 $\text{apil(A) mEṭir(SUR)-Sin}^{(dXXX)}$
- 42 $\text{mBa-laṭ-su apil(A)-šú šá mKi-rib-tu apil(A) mEṭir(SUR)-Marduk}$
 $\text{}^{(dAMAR.UTU)}$
- 43 $\text{mInnin-na-zēr(NUMUN)-ibni(DU) apil(A)-šú šá mArdi(IR)-a}$
 $\text{apil(A) bā'iri}^{(1úŠU.HA)}$
- 44 $\text{u ṭupšarru}^{(1úSID)} \text{mE-an-na-li-i-pi-uṣur(URU) apil(A)-šú}$
 šá mRi-mut
- 45 $\text{apil(A) mSin}^{(dXXX)}\text{-lēq(TI)-unninni(ER) Bābili(TIN.TIR.KI)}$
 $\text{arah(ITI) Addaru(ŠE)}$
- 46 $\text{UD 13 KAM MU 17 KAM Nabû}^{(dAG)}\text{-kudurri(NIG.GUB)-uṣur(URU)}$
 $\text{šar(LUGAL) Bābili(TIN.TIR.KI)}$
- 47 $\text{ṣu-pur mE-an-na-li-i-pi-u-ṣur}$
- 48 $\text{ki-ma kangī(IM.KIŠIB)-šú tu-ud-da-a-ta}$

Translation

This is a tablet concerning a field planted in grain and dates alongside the Guzaru canal in the district of Uruk.

(3) It is a fifty-field belonging to Arad-Gula, son of Nadin and descendant of Sin-lēq-unninni, on which Eanna-līp-ušur, son of Rīmūt and descendant of Sin-lēq-unninni, bears responsibility for claims against the patrimonial estate. (6) It is 250 cubits on the upper short side bordering (land of) Nabū-ētir, son of Ukumu and descendant of Ekur-zakir; 250 cubits on the lower short side is adjacent to Arad-Gula, son of Nadin and descendant of Sin-lēq-unninni, seller of the field. (11) The upper long side is adjacent to Nabū-ētir, son of Ukumu; the lower long side borders on the field within a field. The fifty-field had these measurements from the lower part of the city to the upper part of the city. (15) Marduk-šakin-šum, son of Taqiš-Gula and descendant of Nūr-Sin, together with Eanna-līp-ušur, son of Rīmūt and descendant of Sin-lēq-unninni, has set the price at $2\frac{2}{3}$ manū, 6 sheqels of silver. He has paid its full price. (20) A total of 51 sheqels of silver in pieces, including a 5 sheqel additional payment, has been paid. Eanna-līp-ušur, son of Rīmūt and descendant of Sin-lēq-unninni, the price of his house, the full sum of silver, has received from Marduk-šakin-šum, son of Taqiš-Gula and descendant of Nūr-Sin. He is clear. There is to be no contest. They are not to charge one another or enter litigation. (28) In the

future if any of the brothers, sons, family, kin, or relatives of Eanna-līp-ušur, son of Rīmūt and descendant of Sin-lēq-unninni, bring a claim against this field or incite (someone else) to make a claim, the contract is broken. The claimant on that field shall pay 12-fold. (33) The following were present at the sealing of this tablet:

Kudurri, son of Mukīn-zēr and descendant of Hunzû;
 Bēl-ahhē-iqīša, son of Bammā and descendant of Arabtum;
 Gimillu, son of Bēl-šum-iškun and descendant of Ea-šīr-ilāni;
 Nadin, son of Iqīšaya and descendant of the family of house builders;
 Šakin-šum, son of Nabû-našir and descendant of Nūr-Sin;
 Itti-Šamaš-balātu, son of Nadnaya and descendant of Bēl-apla-ušur;
 Balātu, son of [xx]A and descendant of Nabāya;
 Bēl-nadin-apla, son of Iddin-Marduk and descendant of Ētir-Sin;
 Balātu, son of Kiribtu and descendant of Ētir-Marduk;
 Innina-zēr-ibni, son of Ardiya and descendant of the family
 of fishermen.

Scribe: Eanna-līpi-ušur, son of Rīmūt and descendant of Sin-lēq-unninni.

In Babyon on the 13th day of the month Addaru in the 17th year of the reign of Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon.

The nail-mark of Eanna-līpi-ušur is affixed as his seal.

Notes

It is not very common that scribes are themselves parties in a contract which they write, as is here the case with Eanna-līp-ušur. Eanna-līp-ušur appears to exercise some authority similar to "power of attorney" over the patrimonial estate; this would account for land of descendants of Sin-lēq-unninni being sold by him, although he is not the owner of the field. The owner and seller are identified as Arad-Gula.

The amount for which the land is being sold also appears to be small; perhaps it was just a portion of the larger hanšū-field.

Ln. 17: The scribe has either omitted a portion of his own name or this is a hypocoristicon; the determinative is also missing.

Ln. 26: This appears to be dittography.

Ln. 30: The two signs which I have read as RĪG.GIM are not certain; the second sign could possibly be DU. I was not able to give a satisfactory identification; the reading adopted is due to the similarity of the signs and a contextual conjecture.

Ln. 1: For pī šulpu, see the following: Moore, NBBAD, 8:1 and n. 281; Jastrow, Dictionary, 1587; Ungnad, NRVG1, 117, 149.

Ln. 3: A discussion of the hanšū-field is found in CAD 6:81 and Moore, NBBAD, n. 280.

Ln. 5: The noun tapqirtum would be a pattern formed from the verb paqāru (GAG parag. 56 m), "claim." With the verb tāru, the sense would be to "answer any claim" or "bear responsibility for any claim."

Ln. 14: The reading i-šad-da-ad instead of i-mad-da-ad is established in Dougherty, YOS 6, 151:17 where the spelling is i-ša-ad-da-ad. See Dougherty, Shirkūtu, YOSR 5 (New Haven: Yale University Press), part 2, p. 21, n. 13, and Weisberg, YNER 1, p. 11.

FLP 1534

Transliteration

- 1 200 paspasu(^fUZ.TUR.MUŠEN) šá ul-tu
- 2 Mar-da KI ab-ku-nu
- 3 ina pān(IGI) ^mBa-laṭ-su
- 4 40 paspasu(^fUZ.TUR.MUŠEN) šá ul-tu
- 5 bīt(É) ^{lú}mu-kil-li ap-pa-a-tum
- 6 a-na kaspi(KÙ.BABBAR) ab-ku-nu ina pān(IGI) ^mBalāṭ(TIN)-su⁷
- 7 šanú(II-ú) bābu(KÁ) naḫḫar(PAP) 240
- 8 paspasu(^fUZ.TUR.MUŠEN) ina pān(IGI) ^mBalāṭ(TIN)-su⁷
- 9 arah(ITI) Ulūlu(KIN) UD 7 KAM
- 10 MU 20 KAM ^mNabû(^dAG)-kudurri(NIĜ.GUB)-ú-ṣur
- 11 Šar(LUGAL) Bābili(TIN.TIR.KI)

Translation

200 ducks from Marda were brought and placed at the disposal of Balāṭsu. 40 ducks from the house of the charioteer were brought for silver and were placed at the disposal of Balāṭsu in a second shipment. A total of 240 ducks were placed at the disposal of Balāṭsu.

On the 7th day of the month Ulūlu in the 20th year of the reign of Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon.

Notes

Ln. 7: The phrase šanú bābu is translated "second shipment" in Ungnad NRVG1, 41,152. Compare the translation "item" in

CAD 2:26 and "shipment" in AHw 95.

Ln. 5: The mukīl appāti, "charioteer," was likely in the NB period a court title rather than a professional name. Lists of passages mentioning this officer in the period are found in CAD 1:2:183 and RLA 1:453 (para. 16).

Lns. 3, 6, and 8: A discussion of the ina pāni clause is found in Petschow, Pfandrecht, 50f.

FLP 1536

Transliteration

- 1 1500 a-gur-ru tu-up-pa-ti
 2 makkūr(NIG.GA) dInnin Uruk(UNUG.KI) u dNa-na-a
 3 mDalīli(KA.TAR)-Amurru(dKUR.GAL)-tam-lu-ú
 4 apil(A)-šú šá mAmurru(dKUR.GAL)-dannu(DAN) ina arah(ITI) Abu(NE)
 5 ina muhhi(UGU) nār(I7) Tak-ti₄-ru ina muhhi(UGU)
 6 10 šanāti(MU.MEŠ) i-nam-din
 7 ú-íl-tim šá 1000 a-gur-ru
 8 mah-ri-ti šá ina É-an-na
 9 te-el-la-a' hi-pa-a-ta
 10 lú¹mu-kin-nu mZēri(NUMUN)-ia apil(A)-šú šá mBul-luṭ
 11 apil(A) mBa-la-tu mGi-mil-lu
 12 apil(A)- <šú šá> mZēri(NUMUN)-ia apil(A) mŠi-gu-ú-a
 13 mBēl(dEN)-ahhē(ŠEŠ.MEŠ)-līšir(GIŠ) apil(A)-šú šá mĒtir(KAR)-
 Marduk(dAMAR.UTU) apil(A) mE-gi-bi
 14 mNa-din apil(A)-šú šá mNad-na-a apil(A) išpari(lú¹UŠ.BAR)
 15 mŠamaš(dUTU)-dannu(DAN) apil(A)-šú šá mIqīšaya(BA-šá-a)
 apil(A) rē'ī(lú¹SIPA)
 16 tuṣṣarru(lú¹SID) mEa(dIDIM)-bāni(DÙ)-zēra(NUMUN) apil(A)-
 <šú šá> mTab-ni-e-a
 17 apil(A) bā'iri(lú¹ŠU.HA) Uruk(UNUG.KI) arah(ITI) Simānu(SIG4)
 18 UD 17 KAM MU 21 KAM Nabú(dAG)-kudurri(NIG.GUB)-uṣur(URÙ)
 19 šar(LUGAL) Bābili(TIN.TIR.KI)

Translation

Dalīli-Amurru-tamlū, son of Amurru-dannu, shall deliver
1500 tablet-shaped bricks, the property of Ištar of Uruk and Nanā,
to the canal Taktiru for ten years. The former contract for 1000
bricks which was made in Eanna is cancelled.

Witnesses:

Zērīya, son of Bulluṭ and descendant of Balātu;
Gimillu, son of Zērīya and descendant of Šigū-a;
Bēl-ahhē-līšir, son of Ētir-Marduk and descendant of Egibi;
Nadin, son of Nadnaya and descendant of the family of weavers;
Šamaš-dannu, son of Iqīšaya and descendant of the family of
shepherds.

Scribe: Ea-bāni-zēra, son of Tabnē-a and descendant of the family of
fishermen.

In Uruk on the 17th day of the month Simānu in the 21st year of
the reign of Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon.

Notes

Ln. 1: The writer was unable to locate any other qualification
of agurru by tuppati; the translation "tablet-shaped baked bricks"
is conjecture.

Ln. 5: Delivery of bricks to a canal was to get them to a point for
further transportation.

Ln. 13: This line appears to have been squeezed in between the
other lines, perhaps after the tablet had been written. The name

Bēl-ahhē-līšir should possibly be read Bēl-ahhē-iqīša, the difference between the GIŠ and BA signs for that last element being only one wedge. A Bēl-ahhē-iqīša, s. of Ētir-Marduk, desc. of Egibi, is also found in FLP 1541:12. That fact that the patronymic is identical and that ln. 13 is squeezed in between lines makes this suggestion likely, but the third horizontal wedge for the BA sign is not visible.

Ln. 2: The word makkūru is used in the NB period to indicate temple property in contrast to the terms bušu or nikkassu which denote private property. A discussion is found in San Nicolò, Or 18 (1949): 297, n. 6 and Driver and Miles, The Babylonian Laws, I, 325.

Ln. 9: For the use of elū in the sense of "to enter a contract," cf. AHw 207 (b).

FLP 1537

Transliteration

- 1 5 sūtu(BÁÑ) 2 qa uṭṭetu(ŠE.BAR) šá 15
 2 šābē(¹ERIN.MEŠ) šá ku-du-ru
 3 iz-bil ^{md}Na-na-a-ēreš(KAM) našu(GIŠ)
 4 1 sūtu(BÁÑ) 3 qa 3 atkuppū(AD.KID.ME) našū(GIŠ-u)
 5 3 sūtu(BÁÑ) ^mNabū(^dAG)-aḫa(SES)-ēreš(KAM) apil(A) ^mZēru(NUMUN)-tú
 6 Nabū(^dAG)-dannu(DAN) apil(A) ^mŠamaš(^dUTU)-zēr(NUMUN)-ibni(DÙ) u
 7 ^mArad(IR)-Nabū(^dAG) apil(A)-šú šá
 8 ^mE-zu-pa-ḫir
 9 rab(¹GAL) 10-ti našū(GIŠ-u)
 10 1 sūtu(BÁÑ) 2 qa 7 ¹ŠI?.NAGAR?
 11 [x]ŠU? [x]našū(GIŠ-u)
 12 araḫ(ITI) Ṭebētu(AB) UD 10 KAM
 13 MU 22 KAM Nabū(^dAG)-kudurri(NIĞ.GUB)-uṣur(URÙ)
 14 Šar(LUGAL) Bābili(TIN.TIR.KI)

Translation

Nanā-ēreš has received 5 sūtu, 2 qa of barley for 15 men who carried baskets. 3 reed weavers received 1 sūtu, 3 qa. Nabū-aḫa-ēreš, descendant of Zērūtu, Nabū-dannu, descendant of Šamaš-zēr-ibni, and Arad-Nabū, son of Ezupaḫir, overseers of 10, received 3 sutu. The seven x x x who x x x x x received 1 sūtu, 2 qa. On the 10th day of the month Ṭebētu in the 22nd year of Nebuchadnezzar.

Lns. 2-3: ša kudurri izbil, "who carried baskets" is idiomatic
for "corvée laborers" as has been shown by M. Held, JAOS 88
(1968): 90-96, particularly p. 95. Cf. also AHw 499.

FLP 1538

Transliteration

- 1 6 aklū(NINDA.ĤI.A) dišpi(LĀL) šá [. . .]
 2 šá na-a-šú ūm(UD) 2 KAM [. . .]
 3 ^mGi-mil-lu apil(A) ^mZēri(NUMUN)-ia našu(GIŠ)
 4 3 aklū(NINDA.ĤI.A) šá 3 ūm eššēšī(UD.ĒŠ.ĒŠ.ME)
 5 šá mu-tt-ta-qu
 6 Ṭabim(DUG.GA-im)-É-an-na našu(GIŠ)
 7 arah(ITI) Abu(NE) UD 1 KAM MU 23 KAM
 8 Nabū(^dAG)-kudurri(NIG.GUB)-uṣur(URU) Šar(LUGAL) Bābili(TIN.TIR.KI)

Translation

Gimillu, descendant of Zēriya, has received 6 honey loaves for [. . .] for nāšu on the second day [. . .] Ṭabim-Eanna has received 3 loaves for baked sweet offerings for 3 days of the eššēšu festival. On the 1st day of the month Abu in the 23rd year of the reign of Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon.

Notes

Texts recording the receipt of baked goods for the eššēšu are common from Uruk. Both nāšu¹ (a kind of beer) and mutāqu² are found in the texts. The references to the festival originate in the NB

¹AHW, 761; Oppenheim and Hartman, Beer and Brewing.

²AHW, 687-8.

period almost exclusively from Uruk; while the festival was celebrated in earlier periods usually on three days of the month, the NB references mention up to eight eššešu days in the month.¹ There is no evidence that the eššešu rites were observed in Assyria.²

On the role of the confectioner/baker in preparing food for the gods, consult Weisberg, YNER 1: 66-76. For the meals of the gods in general, consult Oppenheim, Ancient Mesopotamia, 188-9, Van Driel, Cult of Aššur, 159-62, and the doctoral dissertation of Ira Spar, pp. 99, 118.

¹CAD 4:373. Cf. also Landsberger, Der kultische Kalendar der Babylonier und Assyrer, LSS 6/1-2, pp. 94 ff. and 108 ff.

²G. Van Driel, The Cult of Aššur (Assen, Netherlands: Van Gorcum and Company, 1969), p. 167.

FLP 1539

Transliteration

- 1 1 GIS ma-ši-hu šá uṭṭeti(ŠE.BAR) šá a-na ^mAna-Ištar(^dINNIN)-
tak-lak
- 2 u ^mBēl(^dEN)-at-ta-ta-li-e šá [x x]-BABBAR?
- 3 [u] ^mBēl(^dEN)-aḥḥē(ŠEŠ.MEŠ)-iqīša(BA-šá) u ^mBēl(^dEN)-uballiṭ(TIN-it)
- 4 a-na ṣēr(EDIN) ṣap-ru-ú nadin(SUM-in)
- 5 2 sūtu(BÁN) ^mNabû(^dAG)-aḥḥē(ŠEŠ.MEŠ)-uballiṭ(TIN) apil(A)
^mRi-mut
- 6 2 PI a-na ṣi-di-ti-šú-nu
- 7 a-na Bēl(^dEN)-aḥḥē(ŠEŠ.MEŠ)-iqīša(BA-šá) apil(A)
^mSin(^dXXX)-tab-ni
- 8 u ^mBēl(^dEN)-aḥḥē(ŠEŠ.MEŠ)-iqīša(BA-šá)
- 9 apil(A) ^mE-gi-bi nadnat(SUM-na-at)
- 10 2 GIS ma-ših šá a-na ṣābē(ERIN.MEŠ)
- 11 šá ina muḥḥi(UGU) ki-ri-ik-ti šá nāri(I7)
- 12 it-ti ^mBa-ni-ia ṣap-ru-ú
- 13 nadna(SUM-na)
- 14 arah(ITI) ṭebētu(AB) UD 11 KAM MU 23 KAM
- 15 Nabû(^dAG)-kudurri(NÍG.GUB)-uṣur(URÙ) ṣar(LUGAL) Bābili(TIN.TIR.KI)

Translation

- 1 measure of barley was paid to Ana-Ištar-taklak, Bēl-atta-tali'e . . . , Bēl-aḥḥē-iqīša, and Bēl-uballiṭ who were sent on a journey.
- 2 sūtu was paid to Nabû-aḥḥē-uballiṭ, descendant of Rīmūt.
- (6) 2 PI was paid as rations for Bēl-aḥḥē-iqīša, descendant of Sin-tabni, and Bēl-aḥḥē-iqīša, descendant of Egibi.
- (10) 2 measures were paid to workmen who were sent with Bāniya to block the canal.
- (14) On the 11th day of the month Tebētu in the 23rd year of the reign of Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon.

Notes

- Ln. 4: sēru usually has the meaning "back country," but here a less frequent meaning, "overland journey," seems required by context.¹
- Ln. 10: The LÚ determinative is omitted before ERIN.MEŠ
- Ln. 11: kiriktu refers to the blocking of a water supply in a canal. If the CAD listing is exhaustive, this is the third attestation of the term.²

¹CAD 16:147. ana sēr (=aššēr) in the meaning "in addition" (CAD 16:140; GAG para. 179:b-c) is known only in the OA, OB, and EA periods.

²CAD 8:405-6; AHW 446, 484.

FLP 1540

Transliteration

- 1 107 6-šú GIŠ ma-ši-[hu]
2 šá uṭṭeti(ŠE.BAR) šá ina maš-šar-ti⁷
3 šá arah(ITI) Tašrītu(DU₆) arah(ITI) Araḥsamna(APIN) u
arah(ITI) Kislimu(GAN)
4 ^mNergal(^dUGUR)-našir(PAP) ina makkūri(NÍG.GA) u-maṭ-ṭu
5 10 šá ^mBēl(^dEN)-ēṭir(SUR) apil(A) ^mArad(IR̄)-^dIn-nin
6 5½ šá ^mBa-la-ṭu apil(A) ^mBēl(^dEN)-ēpuš(DÙ-uš)
7 napḥar(PAP) 122 6-šú GIŠ ma-ši-hu
8 ina 315 GIŠ ma-ši-hu⁷
9 šá ^mNergal(^dUGUR)-našir(PAP) ina qāt(ŠU.II)
10 ^mNabū(^dAG)-ēṭir(SUR) apil(A) ^mNabū(^dAG)-aḥḥē(PAP.ME)-iddin(MU)
11 ina bīt(É) GI.LA.NU našu(GIŠ-u)
12 a-na makkūri(NÍG.GA) maṭū(LAL-ú)
13 arah(ITI) Tašrītu(DU₆) UD 11 KAM MU 25 KAM
14 Nabū(^dAG)-kudurri(NÍG.GUB)-uṣur(URÙ) šar(LUGAL) Bābīlī(TIN.TIR.KI)
15 2 GIŠ ma-ši-hu
16 qīštu(NÍG.BA) u tak-ka-su-ú šá ina arah(ITI) [x]
17 a-na ^dGu-la ½ ina arah(ITI) [x]
18 a-na Aššur(AN.ŠÁR) u-qar-rib ^mNergal(^dUGUR)-[x]
19 našu(GIŠ)

Translation

107 $1/6$ measures of barley, the compensation of the months Tašrītu, Araḥsamna, and Kislimu belonging to Nergal-našir was deducted from the property; 10 (measures) belonging to Bēl-ētir, son of Arad-Innin (were deducted); $5\frac{1}{2}$ (measures) belonging to Balātu, son of Bēl-ēpuš, (were deducted). (The above amount,) a total of $122\frac{1}{6}$ measures, was deducted from the 315 measures belonging to Nergal-našir which had been received at the bīt GI.LA.NU from Nabū-ētir, descendant of Nabū-ahhē-iddin.

(13) On the 11th day of the month Tašrītu in the 25th year of Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon.

(15) 2 measures were used as a gift and food offering to Gula in the month [x]; the $\frac{1}{2}$ which was placed before Aššur has been received by Nergal-našir.

Notes

Ln. 11: Reluctant as one is to suggest the instance of a new term, I have been unable to locate or otherwise identify the bīt GI.LA.NU; the signs are quite clear on the text.

Ln. 2: On maššartu cf. AHW 629 and Ungnad NRVG1 100.

Ln. 16: On takkasū cf. Weisberg YNER 1:74-5 for philological discussion and citation of other literature.

With reference to food for the gods, cf. the note at FLP 1538.

FLP 1541

Transliteration

- 1 [mdNa]-na-a-aḥa(ŠEŠ)-iddin(MU) apil(A)-šú šá mArdi(IR)-a
 2 [ina hu]-ud libbi(ŠA-bi)-šú mIs-sur lúqal-la-šú
 3 a-na 1/3 šiqlu(GÍN) kaspi(KÜ.BABBAR) a-na šīm(ŠAM) ḥa-ri-iš
 4 a-na mNabú(dAG)-aḥḥē(ŠEŠ.ME)-uballiṭ(TIN) apil(A)-šú šá
 mšá-Nabú(dAG)-šú-ú
 5 šangú(lúSID) bīt(É) šá É-an-na id-di-in
 6 pu-ut lúse-ḥu-ú pa-qí-ra-nu
 7 mār(lúDUMU) bān(DU)-ú-tu u arad(lúIR) šarr(LUGAL)-ú-tu
 8 [m]dNa-na-a-aḥa(ŠEŠ)-iddin(MU) na-ši
 9 ina manzāzu(GUB-zu) šá Marduk(dAMAR.UTU)-bēl(EN)-šú-nu
 10 apil(A)-šú šá mMarduk(dAMAR.UTU)-šāpik(DUB)-zēra(NUMUN)
 šatammu(lúŠA-mu) É-an-na
 11 mBalāṭ(TIN)-su apil(A)-šú šá mMarduk(dAMAR.UTU)-šum(MU)-iddin(MU)
 mār(DUMU) rab(lúGAL) bāni(DU)
 12 mBēl(dEN)-aḥḥē(ŠEŠ.MEŠ)-iqīša(BA-šá) apil(A)-šú šá
 Ētir(KAR)-Marduk(dAMAR.UTU)
 13 apil(A) mE-gi-bi mBa-ni-ia apil(A)-šú
 14 šá mTab-ni-e-a mār(DUMU) bā'iri(lúSU.HA) mNa-din apil(A)-šú
 šá mNad-na-a
 15 mMarduk(dAMAR.UTU)-zēra(NUMUN)-ibni(DU) apil(A)-šú šá
 mBēl(dEN)-erība(SU) apil(A) mIlu(DINGIR)-šu-li-e
 16 u ṭupšarru(lúSID) mdIn-nin-zēra(NUMUN)-ušabši(GAL-ši)
 17 apil(A)-šú šá mBalāṭ(TIN)-su Uruk(UNUG.KI) arah(ITI) Tašrītu(DU6)

18 MU 27 KAM Nabû^{^d}(AG)-kudurri(NIG.GUB)-u[^]sur(URU) Šar(LUGAL)
Bābili(E.KI)

Translation

Nanā[^]-aḥa-iddin, son of Ardīya, of his own free will has sold
Iššur his slave for 1/3 sheqel of silver as the full price to
Nabū[^]-aḥḥē-uballiṭ, son of Ša-Nabū[^]-šū and priest of the temple
Eanna. The responsibility for any plaintiff or claimant, for
whether he is a free man or a royal slave, shall be borne by
Nanā[^]-aḥa-iddin.

In the presence of Marduk-bēlšunu, son of Marduk-šāpik-zēra and
administrator of Eanna.

(Witnesses:)

Balāṭsu, son of Marduk-šum-iddin and descendant of the rab bāni;

Bēl-aḥḥē-iqīša, son of Eṭir-Marduk and descendant of Egibi;

Bānīya, son of Tabnē[^]-a and descendant of the family of
fishermen;

Nadin, son of Nadnaya

Marduk-zēra-ibni, son of Bēl-erība and descendant of Ilušu-li'e.

Scribe: Innin-zēra-ušabši, son of Balāṭsu.

In Uruk on the 16th day of the month Tašrītu in the 27th year of
Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon.

Notes

Ln. 9: Marduk-bēlšunu, the administrator, who succeeded his father
to the office, would in turn be followed by Bānīya (Ln. 13).

Ln. 2: The declaration that a contracting party is acting freely (ina ḥūd libbišu = literally, "in the joy of his heart") is one of the innovations which distinguishes NB contract style from that of earlier periods. The phrase is discussed by Muffs, p. 128-9, and Weisberg, YNER 1:29, 31, both of whom provide references to earlier literature. Cf. FLP 1552:2, 1574:3.

Ln. 6: On seḥū⁴ cf. AHw 1034-5.

Ln. 3: The phrase šīm ḥaris is not exactly understood; translations are usually either "full" or "exact" price. Cf. CAD 6:103 for bibliography.

FLP 1545

Transliteration

- 1 [x]^rmanû(MA.NA) 1/3[?] 4 šiq̄lu(GÍN)⁷ kaspi(KÙ.BABBAR) makkūr(NÍG.GA)
Ištar(^dINNIN) Uruk(UNUG.KI)
- 2 u ^dNa-na-a re-hi-it 3½ manû(MA.NA) 1/3 šiq̄lu(GÍN) kaspi(KÙ.BABBAR)
- 3 ka-a-su kaspi(KÙ.BABBAR) ù hu-bul-lum šá ^mSi-riq-ti
- 4 apil(A)-šú šá ^mBēl(^dEN)-šum(MU)-iškun(GAR-un) a-na
^mNabu(^dAG)-aḫḫē(ŠEŠ.MEŠ)-uballiṭ(TIN)
- 5 id-di-nu ina muḫḫi(UGU) ^mNabû(^dAG)-aḫḫē(ŠEŠ.MEŠ)-uballiṭ(TIN)
- 6 apil(A)-šú šá ^mMarduk(^dAMAR.UTU)-zēr(NUMUN)-ibni(DÙ) apil(A)
^mAḫu(ŠEŠ)-bāni(DÙ-i)
- 7 a-di qí-it šá arah(ITI) Arahšamma(APIN) i-gam-mar-ma
- 8 a-na Bēlet(^dGAŠAN) šá Uruk(UNUG.KI) iṭ-ṭir
- 9 ^re⁷-lat uṭṭeti(ŠE.BAR) ù di-i-ni šá eq̄li(A.ŠÀ)
- 10 [šá] Bēlet(^dGAŠAN) šá Uruk(UNUG.KI) šá muḫḫi(UGU)
- 11 ^mNabû(^dAG)-aḫḫē(ŠEŠ.MEŠ)-uballiṭ(TIN)
- 12 [lú^umu-kin-nu ^m]Ba-la-ṭu apil(A)-šú šá ^mSu-ma-a
- 13 [apil(A) ^mx]-^rdPap-Sukkal ^mBa-ni-ia
- 14 [apil(A)-šú šá ^m]Tab-ni-e-a apil(A) bā'iri(lú^uŠU.ḪA)
- 15 ^r^mNabû(^dAG)-mu-še-tiq-urri(UD.DA) apil(A)-šú šá ^mSamaš(^dUTU)-
zēr(NUMUN)-ibni(DÙ)
- 16 apil(A) šangī(lú^uŠID) Ištar(^dINNIN) Bābili(TIN.TIR.KI) ^mBēl(EN)-šú-nu
- 17 apil(A)-šú šá ^mNabû(^dAG)-aḫḫē(ŠEŠ.MEŠ)-iddin(MU) apil(A) ^mE-gi-bi
- 18 ṭupšarru(lú^uŠID) ^mIddin(MU)-Nabû(^dAG) apil(A)-šú šá ^mŠākin(GAR)-
šum(MU)

- 19 [apil(A) ^mŠu-dNa-na-a Uruk(UNUG.KI) arah(ITI) Ayyaru(GU₄)
 20 [UD x]5 KAM MU 34 KAM
 21 Nabû(^dAG)-kudurri(NIG.GUB)-u^šur(URU) šar(LUGAL) Bābili(TIN.TIR.KI)

Translation

(x amount) of silver, the property of Ištar of Uruk and Nanā, the balance due on 3½ manû, 1/3 sheqel of silver, a silver cup, and interest due Širiqti, son of Bēl-šum-iškun, has been given to Nabû-ahhē-uballiṭ. It is now charged against Nabû-ahhē-uballiṭ, the son of Marduk-zēr-ibni and descendant of Ahu-bāni. He shall make settlement at the end of the month Araḥsamna. He shall pay to the goddess of Uruk. The rest of the barley and the claim on the field of the goddess of Uruk is charged against Nabû-ahhē-uballiṭ.

Witnesses:

Balātu, son of Šumaya and descendant of (x)-Pap-Sukkal;

Bāniya, son of Tabnē-a and descendant of the family of fishermen;

Nabû-mušētiq-urri, son of Šamaš-zēr-ibni and descendant of the priest of Ištar of Babylon;

Bēlšunu, son of Nabû-ahhē-iddin and descendant of Egibi;

Scribe: Iddin-Nabû, son of Šākin-šum and descendant of Šu-Nanā.

In Uruk on the (x)5th day of the month Ayyaru in the 34th year of the reign of Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon.

Notes

Ln. 17: The Nabû-ahhē-iddin mentioned here is likely the head of the Babylonian branch of the Egibi family who is known to have been active late in the reign of Nebuchadnezzar and also to have been involved in some way with the household of Nergal-šar-ušur.¹ He is mentioned again in the patronymic of Bēlšunu in FLP 1547:12 and 1551:12. Bēlšunu is frequently found in lists of witnesses from Uruk.²

Ln. 8: Muffs argues against distinguishing two verbal roots for eṭēru as is done in most of the lexicons.³ His argument is that a common semantic development will account for both uses.⁴

¹E. von Voigtlander, "A Survey of Neo-Babylonian History" (Ph.D. dissertation, University of Michigan, 1963), pp. 145-6, 156, and Ungnad, "Das Haus Egibi," AfO 14 (1941-44), pp. 60-61.

²Spar, p. 128, n. 11 lists all occurrences published.

³CAD 4:401-6; AHW 264-5.

⁴Op. cit., pp. 125-6.

FLP 1546

Transliteration

- 1 106 GUR suluppi(ZÚ.LUM.MA) ṽmakkūr(NIG.GA)⁷
 2 Bēlet(^dGAŠAN) šá Uruk(UNUG.KI) u ^d[Na-na-a]
 3 ina muḫḫi(UGU) ṽmEa(^dIDIM)-ušallim(GI) [apil(A) su sa x x x]
 4 um(UD) 15 KAM šá arah(ITI) Nisannu(BÁR) [. . .]
 5 ina GIŠ ma-ši-hu šá [Bēlet(^dGAŠAN) šá Uruk(UNUG.KI)]
 6 ina UBARA.KI ina É[-an?-na? . . .]
 7 ki-i ūm(UD) 15 KAM [. . .]
 8 uttetu(ŠE.BAR) ina muḫḫi(UGU) [. . .]
 9 ina É-an-na i-nam-din [. . .]
 10 man-dat-ti šá šarri(LUGAL) a-na [. . .]
 11 na-ad-nu
 12 lú⁷mu-kin⁷ ṽmEa(^dIDIM)-bāni(DÙ)-zēra(NUMUN) apil(A)-šú
 13 šá ṽmTab-ni-e-a apil(A) bā'iri(lú⁷ŠU.ĜA)
 14 ṽmŠamaš(^dUTU)-dannu(DAN) apil(A)-šú šá ṽmIqīša(BA-šá)-a apil(A)
 rē'ī(lú⁷SIPA)
 15 ṽmNa-din apil(A)-šú šá ṽmNergal(^dUGUR)-našir(PAP) apil(A)
 išpari(lú⁷US.BAR)
 16 ṽmNa-din apil(A)-šú šá ṽmŠil-la-a
 17 u ṽmṽpšarru(lú⁷SID) ṽmŠamaš(^dUTU)-šum(MU)-iddin(MU) apil(A)-šú
 šá ṽmNabū(^dAG)-balāt(TIN)-su-iqbi(E)
 18 apil(A) ṽmSin(^dXXX)-lēq(TI)-unnini(ÉR) Uruk(UNUG.KI) arah(ITI)
 Addaru(ŠE)

19 UD 25 KAM MU 34 KAM

20 Nabû(^dAG)-kudurri(NÍG.GUB)-uṣur(URÙ) Šar(LUGAL) Bābili(TIN.TIR.KI)

Translation

100 GUR of dates, the property of the goddess of Uruk and Nana, is charged against Ea-ušallim, son of [x]. On the 15th day of the month Nisannu in accordance with the measure of the goddess of Uruk, he shall pay into the [x] temple in UBARA. If he does (not pay) on the 15th of the month, then (an equivalent amount of additional) barley he shall pay to Eanna. The gift for the king has been given to [x].

Witnesses:

Ea-bāni-zēra, son of Iqīšāya and descendant of the family of shepherds;

Nadin, son of Nergal-naṣir and descendant of the family of weavers;

Nadin, son of Šillāya.

Scribe: Šamaš-šum-iddin, son of Nabû-balāṭsu-iqbi and descendant of Sin-lēq-unnini.

In Uruk on the 25th day of the month Addaru in the 34th year of the reign of Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon.

Notes

Ln. 6: Landsberger¹ suggests a reading of Udinim.KI for UBARA.KI. The city is also discussed by Edzard and Farber.² Another text from the Lewis Collection is from the same location.³

Ln. 8: The traces suggest a restoration of either ina muhhi 1 GUR or ina muhhi ina GIS^Y ma-si-bu.

The broken area prevents much certainty regarding the translation of lines 7-10.

¹He discusses the evidence in MSL 2:97. Occurrences of this place name are also listed in Deimel, SL, sign #152⁴:13.

²Répertoire Géographique 2:49, sub EZEN x SIG₇.

³FLP 1613:13.

FLP 1547

Transliteration

- 1 5 šīqlu(GÍN) kaspi(KÙ.BABBAR) šīm(ŠÁM) 20 manú(MA.NA)
 šipāti(SIG.HI.A)
- 2 makkūr(NIG.GA) Bēlet(^dGAŠAN) šá Uruk(UNUG.KI) u ^dNa-na-a
 3 ina muḫḫi(UGU) ^mNabû(^dAG)-šum(MU)-ibni(DÙ) apil(A)-šú šá
 ^mBēl(EN)-zēr(NUMUN)
- 4 ina arah(ITI) Addaru(ŠE) kaspi(KÙ.BABBAR) šá ina 1 šīqlu(GÍN) 6-'u
 5 i-nam-din ki-i la id-dan-nu
 6 a-na 2 GUR 2 PI AM uttetu(ŠE.BAR)
- 7 ina arah(ITI) Simānu(SIG₄) ina ma-ši-ḫu
 8 šá Bēlet(^dGAŠAN) šá Uruk(UNUG.KI) ina É-an-na
 9 i-nam-din
- 10 lú^u-kin₇ ^mBēl(^dEN)-aḫḫē(ŠEŠ.MEŠ)-iqīša(BA-šá)
 11 apil(A)-šú šá ^mMušēzib(KAR)-Marduk(^dAMAR.UTU) apil(A) ^mE-gi-bi
 12 ^mBēl(EN)-šú-nu apil(A)-šú šá ^mNabû(^dAG)-aḫḫē(ŠEŠ.MEŠ)-iddin(MU)
 13 apil(A) ^mE-gi-bi ^mNabû(^dAG)-bāni(DÙ)-aḫa(ŠEŠ)
 14 apil(A)-šú šá ^mArad(IR)-Nabû(^dAG) apil(A) šāḫiti(lú^u.ŠUR) gi-na
 15 ṭupšarru(lú^uŠID) ^mIddin-Nabû(^dAG) apil(A)-šú šá ^mŠākin(GAR)-šum(MU)
 16 apil(A) ^mŠu-^dNa-na-a Uruk(UNUG.KI)
- 17 arah(ITI) Ajjaru(GU₄) UD 22 KAM MU 37 KAM
 18 Nabû(^dAG)-kudurri(NIG.GUB)-uṣur(URU) šar(LUGAL) Bābili(TIN.TIR.KI)

Translation

5 sheqels of silver is the price of 20 manû of wool, the property of the goddess of Uruk and Nana, which is charged against Nabû-šum-ibni, the son of Bēl-zēr. In the month Addaru he shall make payment in silver that is 1/6 alloy. If he does not pay, then for each 2 GUR of barley, he shall pay 2 PI in the month Simanu according to the measure of the goddess of Uruk in Eanna.

Witnesses:

Bēl-ahhē-iqīša, son of Mušēzib-Marduk and descendant of Egibi;

Bēlšunu, son of Nabû-ahhē-iddin and descendant of Egibi;

Nabû-bāni-aḥa, son of Arad-Nabû and descendant of the family of oil pressers.

Scribe: Iddin-Nabû, son of Šākin-šum and descendant of Šu-Nanā.

In Uruk on the 22nd day of the month Ajjaru in the 37th year of the reign of Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon.

Notes

Ln. 6: There are 5 PI in 1 GUR, so the fine for late payment would be 20%.

Ln. 4: The more common formula for a grade of silver is ina 1 šiqu pitqa, i. e., a grade of silver which is 1/8 alloy; this line deals with a poorer grade which is 1/6 alloy.

Ln. 12: On Nabû-ahhē-iddin, cf. note at FLP 1545:17.

FLP 1548

Transliteration

- 1 $1\frac{1}{2}$ manû(MA.NA) šen-du
- 2 ina pān(IGI) ^mNabû(^dAG)-zēr(NUMUN)-iqīša(BA-ša')
- 3 nagāru(¹ūNAGAR) a-na dul-lu
- 4 arah(ITI) Tašrītu(DU₆) UD 6 KAM
- 5 MU 36 KAM
- 6 Nabû(^dAG)-kudurri(NÍG.GUB)-uṣur(URÙ)
- 7 šar(LUGAL) Bābili(TIN.TIR.KI)

Translation

$1\frac{1}{2}$ manû of šendu is placed at the disposal of Nabû-zēr-iqīša, the carpenter, for work.

On the 6th day of the month Tašrītu in the 36th year of Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon.

Notes

The exact nature of the material šendu is not known; it is attested in texts where it is also given to carpenters in Nbk., text 126, ln. 1; 130:1; 222:1. On the Neo-Babylonian carpenter, see Weisberg, YNER 1, pp. 56-8 and the response by Renger, JAOS 91 (1971), 494-503.

FLP 1549

Transliteration

- 1 100 manû(MA.NA) kaspi(KÙ.BABBAR) šá^f Ra-mu-ú-a
marat(DUMU.SAL) <<šá>>
- 2 šá^m Ku-na-a aššat(DAM) mNergal(^dUGUR)-uballiṭ(TIN-iṭ) apil(A)-šú šá^f
3 mE-tè-ru ina muḫḫi(UGU-ḫi) mNabû(^dAG)-aḫḫē(ŠEŠ.MEŠ)⁷-erība(SU)
4 apil(A)-šú šá^m Nabû(^dAG)-šum(MU)-ibni(DÙ) apil(A)[. . .]
5 šap-li-ti maš-ka-nu [. . .]
6 ša-nam-ma a-na muḫḫi(UGU) [ul i-šal-]lat
7 a-di [Ra-mu]-ú-a kaspi(KÙ.BABBAR)-šú^f
8 ta-[. . .] eqel(A.ŠA) ŠA.EN
9 a-di dan-nam ina arah(ITI) Tašrītu(DU₆)[?] fRa-mu-ú-a^f
10 ta-ak-kal lú^fmu-kin-nu
11 mGi-mil-lu apil(A)-šú šá^m Marduk(^dŠÚ)-zēr(NUMUN)-uṣur(URÙ)
12 apil(A) mHu-un-zu-ú mNabû(^dAG)-balāṭ(TIN)-su-iqbi(E) apil(A)-šú šá^f
13 mIštar(^dXV)-šum(MU)-ēreš(KAM) mŠu-zu-bu apil(A)-šú šá^f
14 mNabû(^dAG)-mu-še-tiq-urri(UD.DA) apil(A) mŠu-dNa-na-a
15 mŠamaš(^dUTU)-na-din-šum(MU) apil(A)-šú šá^m Ba-la-ṭu
16 ṭupšarru(lú^fŠID) mGi-mil-lu apil(A)-šú šá^m Kudurru(NÍG.GUB)
apil(A) mAmēl(LÚ)-[x x]
17 Uruk(UNUG.KI) arah(ITI) Addaru(ŠE) UD 11 KAM MU 38 KAM
18 mNabû(^dAG)-kudurri(NÍG.GUB)-uṣur(URÙ) Šar(LUGAL) Bābili(TIN.TIR.KI)

Translation

100 manû of silver, belonging to Ramû'a, the daughter of Kunaya and wife of Nergaluballit, son of Eteru, is charged against Nabû-ahhē-erība, son of Nabû-šum-ibni and descendant of [x]. . . . Another creditor will not have the right of disposal. (7) The silver belongs to Ramû'a, and Ramû'a will have the usufruct of the field . . . until a set time in the month Tašrītu.

Witnesses:

Gimillu, son of Marduk-zēr-ušur and descendant of Hunzû;
 Nabû-balātsu-iqbi, son of Ištar-šum-ēreš;
 Šūzubu, son of Nabû-mušetiq-urri and descendant of Šu-Nanā;
 Šamaš-nadin-šum, son of Balātu.

Scribe: Gimillu, son of Kudurru and descendant of Amel-[x].

In Uruk on the 11th day of the month Addaru in the 38th year of the reign of Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon.

Notes

The condition of the obverse makes the translation of lines 5 and 7-8 conjectural.

Ln. 9: I have read adi dannam as a variant of adi adannu, "until a fixed time" although such a variant is not attested elsewhere.¹

One could emend the text by inserting the a, or read dannu as some other word, e. g., "vat, container."² The lack of context makes the choice difficult.

¹AHw 10; CAD 1:1:97-101

²CAD 3:98-9; AHw 161.

FLP 1550

Transliteration

- 1 2 sūtu(BÁN) šamaššamû(ŠE.GIŠ.Ì) ina sūti(GIŠ.BÁN) šá
 2 1 sūtu(BÁN) 1½ qa i-pi-iš-ti
 3 3 qa burāši(ŠIM.LI) i-pi-iš-tú
 4 1 qa ŠIM ia-ru-ut-ti
 5 2/3 manû(MA.NA) duḥ-ne
 6 3 qa kak-ki-e
 7 napḥar(PAP) riqqī(ŠIM.ḪI.A)
 8 šá bīt(É) ḫi-il-si
 9 šá AN.MI
 10 arah(ITI) Ajjaru(GU₄) UD 13 KAM MU 39 KAM
 11 Nabû(^dAG)-kudurri(NÍG.GUB)-uṣur(URÙ) šar(LUGAL) Bābili(TIN.TIR.KI)

Translation

2 sūtu of sesame in a sūtu adjusted by 1½ qa, 3 qa of juniper aromatic (adjusted), 1 qa of jaruttu-spice, 2/3 manû of millet, 3 qa of lentils: a total of spices for the ḫilṣu-house for AN.MI.

On the 13th day of the month Ajjaru in the 39th year of the reign of Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon.

Notes

Lns. 2, 3: On the use of epš^u, cf. CAD 4:247. On final vowels, cf. below.

Ln. 9: The signs AN.MI are absolutely clear and distinct; how they are to be read, however, is difficult. Several possibilities arise, but are not conclusive:

(1) One might look for a divine name and regard the AN as a determinative. However, none of the references to the h_{il}š_u-house are followed by a divine name. The exact nature of the building itself is obscure, although it appears to be associated with a temple.¹ I have not been able to read MI as a divine name.

(2) The h_{il}š_u-house may have been a workroom for the extraction of oils for ritual purposes. The word š_{am}nu does not occur in association with it, but in desperation one must at least ask whether this is a writing of that word: š_a'-an-mi for š_{am}mi. This would be quite improbable.

(3) AN.MI is often read attal^u, "eclipse." However, two considerations rule against that reading here: (a) Although rituals were performed to ward off the influence of eclipses, documents from the period do not state the purpose for which a commodity was bought or received. (b) No solar or lunar eclipse is known for this period. The Parker-Dubberstein chronology would make this May, 566; no solar or lunar eclipse would have been seen in Mesopotamia during that year.²

¹CAD 6:187-8.

²Kudlek and Mickler, Solar and Lunar Eclipses of the Ancient Near East, AOATS vol. 1 (Neukirchen: Butzon and Bercker, 1971), pp. 29, 148.

The use of ep̣su in lines 2-3 is an illustration of the problem with final vowels in NB documents. This problem has received extensive discussion, the most recent and innovative in Weisberg, YNER 1, 106-111, where the discussion is centered on the problem of final consonants in NB. The fullest discussion of the question of final vowels is Hyatt, Final Vowels in Early Neo-Babylonian, YOR 23 (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1941). Hyatt's major conclusions are as follows: (1) A final short vowel was dropped in pronunciation; (2) A final long vowel was dropped in pronunciation unless there was psychological reason for retaining the vowel; (3) A final circumflected vowel was always preserved in both the pronunciation and the script.¹ Reviews of Hyatt's work from Jacobsen,² Albright,³ Gadd,⁴ and Gelb⁵ were favorable.

¹Hyatt, pp. 56-7.

²Classical Weekly 36 (1942): 100-101.

³BASOR #84 (1941): 22.

⁴JRAS (1942): 74.

⁵JNES 1 (1942): 240.

FLP 1551

Transliteration

- 1 𒄠^{400?} biltu(GUN) 𒊕ābtu(MUN.𒄠I.A) 𒊕īm(ŠÁM) 2 biltu(GUN)
2 𒊕šipāti(SÍG.𒄠I.A) 𒊕makkūr(NÍG.GA) Bēlet(^dGASAN) šá Uruk(UNUG.KI)
3 u ^dNa-na-a ina muḥḥi(UGU) ^mLa-ba-ši
4 apil(A)-šú šá ^mKal-ba-a apil(A) ^mKi-din-Sin(^dXXX)
5 ina arah(ITI) Simānu(SIG₄) kaspi(KÙ.BABBAR) šá ina 1 šiqu(GÍN) 6-'u
6 i-nam-din ki-i ina arah(ITI) Addaru(ŠE)
7 la id-dan-nu 80 GUR uṭṭeti(ŠE.BAR)
8 ina ma-ši-ḥu šá Bēlet(^dGASAN) šá Uruk(UNUG.KI)
9 𒊕ina É-an-na i-nam-din
10 𒊕e-lat ra-šu-tu maḥ-ri-tu
11 lú^umu-kin-nu ^mBēl(EN)-šu-nu
12 apil(A)-šú šá ^mNabû(^dAG)-aḥḥē(ŠEŠ.MEŠ)-iddin(MU) apil(A)
^mE-gi-bi
13 ^mBēl(^dEN)-na-din-apla(A) apil(A)-šú šá ^mZēr(NUMUN)-Bābili(TIN.TIR.KI)
14 apil(A) ^mIli'(DA)-Marduk(^dAMAR.UTU) ^{md}In-nin-zēr(NUMUN)-ušabši(GÁL-ši)
15 apil(A)-šú šá ^mBalāṭ(TIN)-su ^mIddin(MU)-Nabû(^dAG)
16 apil(A)-šú šá ^mŠākin(GAR)-šum(MU) 𒊕upšarru(^{lú}ŠID) ^mBa-la[-ṭu]
17 apil(A)-šú šá ^mArad(ÌR)-Nabû(^dAG) apil(A) šāḥiti(^{lú}Ì.ŠUR) [gi-ne-e]
18 𒊕Uruk(UNUG.KI) arah(ITI) Abu(NE) UD 22 [KAM]
19 [MU] 39 KAM Nabû(^dAG)-kudurri(NÍG.GUB) [-ušur]
20 šar(LUGAL) Bābili(TIN.TIR.KI)

Translation

400² talents of salt is the price of 2 talents of wool, the property of the goddess of Uruk and Nanā¹, charged against Labašī, son of Kalbaya and descendant of Kidin-Sin. He is to pay in the month Simanu silver which is 1/6 alloy. If he has not paid (by the end of the month) Addaru, then he shall make (an additional payment) of 80 GUR according to the measure of the goddess of Uruk in Eanna apart from the original contract.

Witnesses:

Bēlšunu, son of Nabū-ahhē-iddin and descendant of Egibi;

Bēl-nadin-apla, son of Zēr-Bābili and descendant of Ili'-Marduk;

Innin-zēr-ušabši, son of Balāṭsu;

Iddin-Nabū¹, son of Šākin-sum.

Scribe: Balāṭu, son of Arad-Nabū¹ and descendant of the family of oil pressers.

In Uruk on the 22nd day of the month Abu in the 39th year of Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon.

Notes

Ln. 1: The traces of the ME sign and the two wedges suggest the figure would be 400 talents of salt. This would be an extremely large sum for its worth to be 2 talents of wool. Dubberstein regarded it impossible to fix the price of salt,¹ but a definite ratio can

¹W. H. Dubberstein, "Comparative Prices in Later Babylonia," American Journal of Semitic Languages and Literatures 56 (1939), p. 38.

be established from this text and FLP 1568.

Ln. 12: With reference to Nabû-ahhē-iddin, consult the note at FLP 1545:17.

Ln. 2: Discussions of the price of wool in Neo-Babylonian times are found in the following places:

- (1) B. Meissner, "Warenpreise in Babylonien," APAW 1936/1 (1936), 19, 23-25;
- (2) Dubberstein, "Comparative Prices," 29;
- (3) San Nicolò, BR 6, 62 ff.

FLP 1552

Transliteration

- 1 ^mBēl(^dEN)-šum(MU)-iškun(GAR-un) apil(A)-šú šá ^mAp-la-a
 apil(A) šanqī(^{lú}ŠID) Ninurta(^dMAŠ)?
- 2 ina ħu-ud libbi(^šÀ-bi)-šú ^fLi-il-li-ka-ilu(DINGIR)
- 3 ^fqal-lat-su u mār(DUMU)-šú šá ina muḫḫi(UGU) ti-lu-ú a-na
- 4 ½ manū(MA.NA) 2 šiqḷu(GÍN) kaspi(KÙ.BABBAR) a-na šīm(^šÁM)
 ḥa-ri-iš a-na
- 5 ^mNā'id(I)-Marduk(^dAMAR.UTU) apil(A)-šú šá ^mRi-mut apil(A)
 Amēl(^{LÚ})-Isin(PA.ŠE.KI) i-din pu-ut
- 6 se-ḫi-i u pa-qir-ra-nu šá ina muḫḫi(UGU) ^fLi-il-li-ka-ilu(DINGIR)
- 7 ^mBēl(^dEN)-šum(MU)-iškun(GAR-un) na-ši ina a-ša-bi šá
- 8 ^fGu-gu-u-a mārāt(DUMU.SAL)-su šá ^mNabū(^dAG)-ētir(SUR)-
 napšāti(ZI.MEŠ)
- 9 ummu(AMA) šá ^mBēl(^dEN)-šum(MU)-iškun(GAR-un)
- 10 ^{lú}mu-kin-nu ^mMarduk(^dAMAR.UTU)-zēr(NUMUN)-ibni(DÙ) apil(A)-šú šá
- 11 ^mNabū(^dAG)-zēr(NUMUN)-ukīn(GIN) apil(A) bā'iri(^{lú}ŠU.ĤA)
^mNabū(^dAG)-šum(MU)-iddin(MU) apil(A)-šú
- 12 šá ^mNabū(^dAG)-zēr(NUMUN)-ukīn(GIN) apil(A) bā'iri(^{lú}ŠU.ĤA)
^mNabū(^dAG)-šum(MU)-līšir(SI.SÁ)
- 13 apil(A)-šú šá ^mKi-na-a apil(A) rab(^{lú}GAL) bāni(DÙ) ^mEa(^dIDIM)-
 iddin(MU)
- 14 apil(A)-šú šá ^mAp-la-a apil(A) ^mBēl(^dEN)-e-ṭè-ru
- 15 u ṭupšarru(^{lú}ŠID) ^mNabū(^dAG)-mudammīq(SIG₅-iq) apil(A)-šú
 šá ^mKur-ban-nu-Marduk(^dAMAR.UTU)

- 16 apil(A) ſangû(¹úſID) ſamaſ(^dUTU) Bābili(TIN.TIR.KI) arah(ITI)
 Ajjaru(GU₄) UD 17 KAM
- 17 MU 40 KAM ^mNabû(^dAG)-kudurri(NÍG.GUB)-uſur(URÙ)
- 18 ſar(LUGAL) Bābili(TIN.TIR.KI)

Translation

Bēl-ſum-iſkun, son of Aplaya and descendant of the priest of Ninurta, of his own free will has sold his slave woman Lillika-ilu and her son of whom she has charge for $\frac{1}{2}$ manû, 2 sheqels of silver as the full price to Nā'id-Marduk, son of Rīmūt and descendant of Amēl-Isin. (5) The responsibility for any plaintiff or claimant against Lillika-ilu shall be borne by Bēl-ſum-iſkun.

In the presence of Gugû-a, daughter of Nabû-ētir-napſāti and mother of Bēl-ſum-iſkun.

Witnesses:

Marduk-zēr-ibni, son of Nabû-zēr-ukīn and descendant of the family of fishermen;

Nabû-ſum-iddin, son of Nabû-zēr-ukīn and descendant of the family of fishermen;

Nabû-ſum-līſir, son of Kinaya and descendant of the rab bāni;

Ea-iddin, son of Aplaya and descendant of Bēl-eṭeru.

Scribe: Nabû-mudammiq, son of Kurbanu-Marduk and descendant of the priest of ſamaſ.

In Babylon on the 17th day of the month Ajjaru in the 40th year of Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon.

Notes

Ln. 1: The divine name at the end of the line is written over an erasure or is badly mutilated. The two additional verticals and the wedges going horizontally might make one also suggest the possibility of Bēl(^dEN) poorly written as scribe went around the edge of the tablet.

Ln. 3: The idiom ana muhhi elú¹ is "to take a charge, to enter upon an obligation."¹ The phrase ina muhhi ti-lu-ú is being similarly understood. Apparently the mother could not be parted from the child due to some previous contract or stipulation which must be taken into account here.

¹CAD 4:125.

FLP 1554

Transliteration

- 1 15 manû(MA.NA) šipāti(SÍG.HI.A) šá mNabû(^dAG)-kašir(KÁT)
 2 apil(A)-šú šá mRi-mut ina muhhi(UGU-_{hi})
 3 mA-mi-du-'a apil(A)-šú šá
 4 mBa-da-da-ad ina arah(ITI) Ajjaru(GU₄)
 5 i-nam-din
 6 lú_{mu-kin-nu} mŠá-ma-ta
 7 apil(A)-šú šá mBi-ir-ri-il-li
 8 mMu-qa-ra-nu apil(A)-šú šá
 9 mNi-iš-lu-'u u ʔupšarru(lú_ʔ SID)
 10 mZēr(NUMUN)-Bābili(E.KI) apil(A) mBēl(^dEN)-apla(A)-ušur(URÙ)
 11 Sip-par KI arah(ITI) Tašrītu(DU₆) UD 5 KAM
 12 MU 41 KAM
 13 Nabû(^dAG)-kudurri(NÍG.GUB)-ušur(URÙ) Šar(LUGAL) Bābili(E.KI)

Translation

15 manû of wool belonging to Nabû-kašir, son of Rīmūt, are charged against Amidu'a, son of Badadad. He shall pay in the month Ajjaru.

Witnesses:

Šamata, son of Birrilli, and Muqaranu, son of Nišlu'u.

Scribe: Zēr-Bābili, descendant of Bēl-apla-ušur.

In Sippar on the 5th day of the month Tašrītu in the 41st year of the reign of Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon.

Notes

Some of the PN's in this text are unusual and do not appear to be Semitic.

Ln. 4: One could read MA instead of BA-da-da-ad.

Ln. 7: Prof. Erle Leichty informs me that texts mentioning Birrilli are frequent in unpublished documents from Sippar in the British Museum.

FLP 1555

Transliteration

- 1 1 manû(MA.NA) kaspi(KÙ.BABBAR) šá m^uMukīn(GIN)-Marduk(^dAMAR.UTU)
apil(A)-šú šá m^uMu-ra-nu
- 2 apil(A) ^{lú}ša ṭābti(MUN.HI.A)-šú ina muḫḫi(UGU-ḫi) m^uBēl(^dEN)-
ēṭir(SUR) apil(A)-šú šá
- 3 m^uBēl(^dEN)-aḫa(ŠEŠ)-iddin(MU) apil(A) rab(^{lú}GAL) bāni(DÙ)
ša šatti(MU.AN.NA) ina muḫḫi(UGU) 1 ma-ni-e
- 4 12 šiqu(GÍN) kaspi(KÙ.BABBAR) ina muḫḫi(UGU)-šú i-rab-bi
bīt(É) ša ina libbi(ŠÀ-bi) aš-ba
- 5 u bīt(É) ša ina muḫḫi(UGU) ti-tur-ru ša abulli(KÁ.GAL) šamaš(^dUTU)
ša ṭāḫ(DA) bīt(É) m^uApla(A)-a apil(A)-šú ša m^uBēl(^dEN)-aḫa(ŠEŠ)-
iddin(MU) apil(A) ^{lú}ša ṭābti(MUN.HI.A)-šú
- 7 u mim-mu-šú ša āli(URU) u šēri(EDIN) ma-la ba-šu-ú
- 8 maš-ka-nu ša m^uMukīn(GIN)-Marduk(^dAMAR.UTU) rāšū(^{lú}TUG-ú)
- 9 ša-nam-ma ina muḫḫi(UGU) ul i-šal-laṭ
- 10 a-di muḫḫi(UGU) ša m^uMukīn(GIN)-Marduk(^dAMAR.UTU) kaspi(KÙ.BABBAR) AM
- 11 1 manû(MA.NA) i-šal-li-mu
- 12 ^{lú}mu-kin-nu m^uNabû(^dAG)-ēṭir(SUR) apil(A)-šú ša m^uNabû(^dAG)-
mu-še-tiq-urri(UD.DA)
- 13 apil(A) m^uNabû(^dAG)-ēṭir(SUR) m^uNabû(^dAG)-bāni(DÙ)-aḫa(ŠEŠ)
apil(A)-šú ša m^uGi-mil-lu
- 14 apil(A) m^uArad(IR)-^dPap-sukkal m^uNabû(^dAG)-šum(MU)-ú-kin apil(A)-šú
- 15 ša m^uBēl(^dEN)-aḫa(ŠEŠ)-iddin(MU) apil(A) rab(^{lú}GAL) bāni(DÙ)
m^uArad(IR)-^dIn-nin

- 16 apil(A)-šú šá mBēl(^dEN)-aḥa(ŠEŠ[✓])-iddin(MU) apil(A) rab(¹ú[✓]GAL)
bāni(DŪ)
- 17 u ṭupšarru(¹ú[✓]SID) mArdi(IR[✓])-ia apil(A)-šú šá mNabū(^dAG)-
aḥḥē(ŠEŠ[✓].ME)-ušallim(GI)
- 18 Uruk(UNUG.KI) arah(ITI) Simānu(SIG4) UD 22 KAM
- 19 MU 43 KAM mNabū(^dAG)-kudurri(GUB.NIG[✓])-uṣur(URU)
- 20 šar(LUGAL) Bābili(TIN.TIR.KI)

Translation

1 manū[^] of silver belonging to Mukīn-Marduk, son of Muranu and descendant of the salt merchant, is charged against Bēl-ēṭir, son of Bēl-aḥa-iddin and descendant of the rab bāni. He shall pay 12 sheqels of silver on the 1 manū[^] charged against him yearly.

(4) The house in which he lives and the house near the bridge of the gate of Šamaš adjacent to the house of Aplaya, son of Bēl-aḥa-iddin and descendant of the salt merchant, all that he has in either the city or the country, are security for Mukīn-Marduk.

(9) No other creditor is to raise a claim until the debt of 1 manū[^] of silver owed to Mukīn-Marduk has been satisfied.

(12) Witnesses:

Nabū-ēṭir, son of Nabū-mušētiq-urri and descendant of Nabū-ēṭir;
Nabū-bāni-aḥa, son of Gimillu and descendant of Arad-Pap-sukkal;
Nabū-šum-ukīn, son of Bēl-aḥa-iddin and descendant of rab bāni;
Arad-Innin, son of Bēl-aḥa-iddin and descendant of rab bāni.

Scribe: Ardīya, son of Nabū-aḥḥē-ušallim.

In Uruk on the 22nd day of the month Simānu in the 43rd year of the reign of Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon.

Notes

Ln. 3: Two brothers of Bel-ētir are among the witnesses (lns. 14-16).

Ln. 19: Particular attention should be paid to the curious writing of the name of Nebuchadnezzar. Kudurri should have been written NIG.GUB, and not the reverse.

Ln. 9: On the phrase ul iṣallat cf. Muffs, p. 134 n. 3 and pp. 177-8, and Kutscher, "New Aramaic Texts," JAOS 74 (1954): 239.

Lns. 2 and 6: The formula lú^u x-šu refers to a street vendor only in the NB period, the x designating the commodity sold. In the Assyrian period, this formula designated an official. Discussions of the formula are found in the following places:

(1). Landsberger, "Akkadisch-Hebraische Wortgleichungen," Hebraische Wortforschung, Festschrift zum 80 Geburtstag von Walter Baumgartner, VT Suppl. 16 (1967), 186, n. 1.

(2) Oppenheim and Hartman, Beer and Brewing, p. 42, n. 29.

(3) Oppenheim, ANET, 2nd ed., 278, n. 8.

(4) Spar, "Studies in Neo-Babylonian Economic and Legal Texts" Ph.D. dissertation, University of Minnesota, 1972, p. 28.

FLP 1556

Transliteration

- 1 [x x] 10 GUR 3 sūtu(BÁN) ṡamaš(^dUTU)-mukīn(GIN)-apla(A)
 apil(A)-šú šá
- 2 ṡa-an-da-šú a-na muḫḫi(UGU) ú-il-tim
- 3 šá dan-nu-tu šá ṡa-an-da-šú
- 4 apil(A)-šú šá ṡmu-šal-lim ŠU? [. .]
- 5 ṡNa-din apil(A)-šú šá ṡBA? [. .]
- 6 apil(A) ṡMaš-tuk ul i-[. .]
- 7 ra-šū-ut-su GAB [. .]
- 8 e-ṡtir ta-a-ri u da-ba-ba
- 9 ina bi-ri-šú-nu ia-a-nu
- 10 lú^umu-kin-nu ṡNabū(^dAG)-šum(MU)-iškun(GAR-un)
- 11 apil(A)-šú šá ṡSin(^dXXX)-di-i-ni-e-pu-uš
- 12 ṡBēl(^dEN)-iddin(MU) apil(A)-šú šá ṡBēl(^dEN)-aḫḫē(ŠEŠ.MEŠ)-iddin(MU)
- 13 apil(A) ṡBu-ú-ṡu ṡupšarru(lú^uŠID) ṡNergal(^dUGUR)-iddin(MU)
- 14 apil(A)-šú šá ṡNa-din apil(A) ṡŠa-ta-ri-in-di
- 15 Sip-par KI araḫ(ITI) Abu(NE) UD 22 KAM
- 16 MU 43 KAM Nabū(^dAG)-kudurri(NÍG.GUB)-uṡur(PAP)
- 17 šar(LUGAL) Bābili(TIN.TIR.KI)

The text is a record of a debt for vats; however, the large section missing on the obverse makes the text untranslatable by other than conjecture.

FLP 1558

Transliteration

- 1 ú-íl-tim šá 14 GUR suluppi(ZÚ.LUM.MA)⁷
 2 šá^m Nabû(^dAG)-bāni(DÙ)-aḥa(ŠEŠ) apil(A)-šú šá^m [. . .]
 3 apil(A) ṣāḥiti(^{lú}Ī.ŠUR) gi-ni-e⁷
 4 ^{md}In-nin-zēr(NUMUN)-ibni(DÙ) [apil(A)-šú šá^m . . .]
 5 apil(A) rab(^{lú}GAL) bāni(DÙ) i-'i-i-lu
 6 ^mBa-la-ṭu ina qāt(ŠU.II)
 7 ^{md}In-nin-zēr(NUMUN)-ibni(DÙ)
 8 it-te-<<^{ru}>>-ṭir
 9 ^{lú}mu-kin⁷ ^mNabû(^dAG)-šum(MU)-ú-kin(GI.NA)
 10 apil(A)-šú šá^m Nabû(^dAG)-bāni(DÙ)-aḥa(ŠEŠ) apil(A) ṣāḥiti(^{lú}Ī.ŠUR)
 gi-ni-e
 11 ^mIštar(^dXV)-na-din apil(A)-šú šá^m Bēl(^dEN)-iddin(MU)
 12 apil(A) rab(^{lú}GAL) bāni(DÙ) ṭupšarru(^{lú}ŠID) ^mBa-la-ṭu
 13 apil(A)-šú šá^m Arad(ĪR)-Nabû(^dAG) apil(A) ṣāḥiti(^{lú}Ī.ŠUR)
 gi-ni-e⁷
 14 Uruk(UNUG.KI) araḥ(ITI) Ṭebētu(AB) UD 1 KAM
 15 MU 1 KAM ^mNergal(^dUGUR)-šar(LUGAL)-uṣur(URÙ)
 16 šar(LUGAL) Bābili(TIN.TIR.KI)

Translation

Regarding the debt of 14 GUR of dates belonging to Nabû-bāni-aḥa, son of . . . and descendant of the oil pressers, for which Innin-zēr-ibni, the son of . . . and descendant of the rab bāni, contracted, (6) Balāṭu has been paid by Innin-zēr-ibni.

Witnesses:

Nabû-šum-ukīn, son of Nabû-bāni-aḥa and descendant of the family of oil pressers;

Ištar-nadin, son of Bēl-iddin and descendant of the rab bāni.

Scribe: Balāṭu, son of Arad-Nabû and descendant of the family of oil pressers.

In Uruk on the 1st day of the month Tebētu in the 1st year of Nergal-šar-ušur, king of Babylon.

Notes

The witnesses are all interested parties.¹ The exchange is between descendants of the oil pressers and the rab bāni, and a witness from each is present. Just as a son of Nabû-bāni-aḥa witnesses the transaction, perhaps Innin-zēr-ibni is also a son of Bēl-iddin. The scribe, not fully identified on ln. 6, receives the payment for the oil pressers.

Ln. 8: The traces suggest the RU sign, which was then not erased.

It does not appear that the traces could have been the niṭ(UŠ) sign.

¹On witnesses as interested parties, see Weisberg, YNER 1, pp. 24-6.

FLP 1559

Transliteration

- 1 6 GUR 3 (PI) 4 sūtu(BÁN) 3 qa utṭeti(ŠE.BAR)
 2 šu-pil-ti šá 9 GUR 3 (PI) 4 sūtu(BÁN) 3 qa
 3 suluppi(ZÚ.LUM.MA) makkūr(NÍG.GA) Bēlet(^dGAŠAN) šá Uruk(UNUG.KI)
 4 u ^dNa-na-a ina muḥḥi(UGU-ḥi) ^mBēl(^dEN)-ēṭir(SUR)
 5 apil(A) ^mAḥḥē(ŠEŠ.MEŠ)-šá-a ina arah(ITI) Simānu(SIG₄)
 utṭetu(ŠE.BAR)
 6 gamirtum(TIL-tum) ina GIŠ ma-ši-ḥu šá Bēlet(^dGAŠAN) šá Uruk(UNUG.KI)
 7 ina É-an-na i-nam-din
 8 e-lat ra-šu-tú maḥ-ri-tum
 9 ina manzāzu(GUR-zu) šá ^mMu-še-zib-Marduk(^dAMAR.UTU)
 10 lú^qí-i-pi šá É-an-na
 11 lú^{mu}-kin₇ ^mŠamaš(^dUTU)-šum(MU)-uḫīn(GIN)
 12 apil(A)-šú šá ^mŠu-la-a apil(A) lú^{man}-di-di
 13 ^mMarduk(^dAMAR.UTU)-šum(MU)-uṣur(URÙ) apil(A)-šú šá ^mSi-lim-Bēl(^dEN)
 14 apil(A) ^mBa-si-ia ṭupšarru(lú^šID) ^mNa-din
 15 apil(A)-šú šá ^mBēl(^dEN)-aḥḥē(ŠEŠ.MEŠ)-iqīša(BA-šá) apil ^mE-gī-bi
 16 [. . .]-ḥu šá Bēlet(^dGAŠAN) šá Uruk(UNUG.KI)
 17 [. . .] arah(ITI) Kislimu(GAN)
 18 [MU x KAM UD x KAM] Nergal(^dUGUR)-šar(LUGAL)-uṣur(URÙ)
 19 šar(LUGAL) Bābili(TIN.TIR.KI)

Translation

6 GUR, 3 PI, 4 sūtu, 3 qa of barley, in exchange for 9 GUR, 3 PI, 4 sūtu, 3 qa of dates, the property of the goddess of Uruk and Nanā, is charged against Bēl-ētir, son of Ahhēšaya. In the month Simanu he shall pay the entire amount of barley in accordance with the measure of the goddess of Uruk in Eanna in addition to the earlier contract.

(9) By the authority of Mušēzib-Marduk, the administrator of Eanna.

Witnesses:

Šamaš-šum-ukīn, son of Šulaya and descendant of the family
of surveyors;

Marduk-šum-ušur, son of Silim-Bēl and descendant of Bašiya.

Scribe: Nadin, son of Bēl-ahhē-iqīša and descendant of Egibi.

(In accordance with the measure) of the goddess of Uruk

(he has/shall? pay).

On the [x] day of the month Kislimu in the [x] year of Nergal-šar-ušur,
king of Babylon.

Notes

Lns. 16-17: The restoration of the beginning of these lines suggested in the translation is ina GIŠ ma-ši-bu . . . našū(or inamdin).

Lns. 1-2: The ratio of barley and dates would be 1215 qa/1755 qa; dates would be worth 69% of an equivalent amount of barley. This

ratio is in accord with Dubberstein's study on the comparative prices.¹ Although in earlier centuries the price of barley and dates was about equal, the Chaldean and Persian age found barley more expensive than dates. Perhaps this reflects the progressive salinization in which dates could flourish but which also made barley less plentiful and dates more, affecting their relative values.²

On šupiltu ("exchange"), cf. MSL 5:9:4 and 5:60:111.

¹W. Dubberstein, AJSL 56 (1939): 26.

²Von Voigtlander, "Neo-Babylonian History," 55-6.

FLP 1560

Transliteration

- 1 3 GUR 1 (PI) 4 sūtu(BÁN) šamaššamu(ŠE.GIŠ.Ì) šīm(ŠÁM)
2 45 manû(MA.NA) šipāti(SIG.ĤI.A) makkūr(NÍG.GA)
3 Bēlet(^dGAŠAN) šá Uruk(UNUG.KI) u ^dNa-na-a
4 ina muĥhi(UGU) ^mRi-mut apil(A)-šú šá ^{md}In-nin-iddin(MU)
5 apil(A) ^mHu-un-zu-ú ina arah(ITI) Arahšamna(APIN)
6 3 GUR 1 (PI) 4 sūtu(BÁN) šamaššamu(ŠE.GIŠ.Ì) ina GIŠ ma-ši-ĥu
7 šá Bēlet(^dGAŠAN) šá Uruk(UNUG.KI) ina É-an-na
8 i-nam-din
9 ina manzāzu(GUB-zu) šá ^mNabû(^dAG)-šar(LUGAL)-uṣur(URÙ)
ša rēš(^{lú}SAG) šarri(LUGAL)
10 ^{lú}mu-kin-nu ^mNabû(^dAG)-abĥē(ŠEŠ.MEŠ)-iddin(MU)
11 apil(A)-šú šá ^mNergal(^dUGUR)-na-šir apil(A) išpari(^{lú}UŠ.BAR)
12 ^mNa-din apil(A)-šú šá ^mBēl(^dEN)-abĥē(PAP.MEŠ)-iqīša(BA-šá)
apil(A) ^mE-gi-bi
13 ^mIbni(DÙ)-^dAš-šur apil(A)-šú šá ^mNabû(^dAG)-balāṭ(TIN)-su-iqbī(E)
apil(A) ^mSin(^dXXX)-lēq(TI)-unnini(ÉR)
14 [ṭupšarru(^{lú}ŠID) ^m x]-MA-A apil(A)-šú šá ^mIbni(DÙ)-Ištar(^dINNIN)
apil(A) ašlāki(^{lú}AZALAG)
15 ^rUruk(UNUG.KI) arah(ITI) Abu(NE) UD 18 KAM
16 MU 3 KAM Nabû(^dAG)-nā'id(NÍ.TUKU) šar(LUGAL) Bābili(TIN.TIR.KI)

Translation

3 GUR, 1 PI, and 4 sūtu of sesame, the price of 45 manû of wool, the property of the goddess of Uruk and Nanâ, is charged against Rīmūt, son of Innin-iddin and descendant of Hunzû. In the month Araḥsamna he shall pay 3 GUR, 1 PI, 4 sūtu of sesame to Eanna according to the measure of the goddess of Uruk.

(9) By the authority of Nabû-šar-ušur, the royal commissioner.

Witnesses:

Nabû-aḥḥē-iddin, son of Nergal-našir and descendant of the family of weavers;

Nadin, son of Bēl-aḥḥē-iqīša and descendant of Egibi;

Ibni-Aššur, son of Nabû-balātsu-iqbi and descendant of Sin-lēq-unnini.

Scribe: [x]-maya, son of Ibni-Ištar and descendant of the family of fullers.

In Uruk on the 18th day of the month Abu in the 3rd year of the reign of Nabonidus, king of Babylon.

Notes

Ln. 13: In spite of the infrequency of theophoric names with Aššur, the sign is clearly distinct from a name with Ištar (ln. 14).

Ln. 14: The scribe's name may have been Šumaya. See FLP 1583:14.

Ln. 12: Nadin, s. of Bēl-aḥḥē-iqīša, desc. of Egibi, himself a scribe, is also known from well-over 50 tablets from the period. Cf. FLP 1559:15, 1583:11, and 1584:21 as well as Weisberg, p. 21, n. 20.

FLP 1561

Transliteration

- 1 90 GUR su₁uppi(ZÚ.LUM.MA) imit(ZAG.LU) eqli(A.ŠÁ)ša[. . .]
 2 šá bīt(É) da-ku-ru makkūr(NIG.GA) Bēlet(^dGAŠAN) šá Uruk(UNUG.KI)
 3 u ^dNa-na-a sūtu(GIS.BAN) ša ^mŠum(MU)-ukīn(GIN) apil(A)-šú
 4 šá ^mBēl(^dEN)-zēr(NUMUN) apil(A) ^mBa-as-si-ia'
 5 šá ina mu_hhi(UGU-_hi) sūtu(GIS.BAN) šá Bēlet(^dGAŠAN) šá Uruk(UNUG.KI)
 6 ina mu_hhi(UGU-_hi) ^mBa-zu-zu apil(A)-šú
 7 šá ^mNabū(^dAG)-zēr(NUMUN)-iqīša(BA-šá) ^mŠá-Nabū(^dAG)-šū-ú
 8 apil(A)-šú šá ^mArdi(IR)-ia₅ u ^mE-til-[lu]
 9 apil(A)-šú šá ^mNabū(^dAG)-zēr(NUMUN)-iqīša(BA-šá) ina arah(ITI)[x]
 10 ina GIS ma-ši-_hu šá Bēlet(^dGAŠAN) šá Uruk(UNUG.KI)
 11 i-nam-din-'u
 12 l-en pu-ut 2-i našū(GIS-ú) e-lat i-[il]-tum
 13 šá šanat(MU) 2 KAM
 14 lú_{mu}-kin₇ ^mRi-mut apil(A)-šú šá ^mMarduk(^dAMAR.UTU)-šum(MU)-ibni(DÙ)
 15 apil(A) ^mŠad-i ^mNIG.[x] apil(A)-šú šá ^mArad(IR)-Nabū(^dAG)
 16 apil(A) gallābi(^lŠU.I) ^mNabū(^dAG)-ilu(DINGIR)-ú-a apil(A)-šú
 šá ^mNabū(^dAG)-našir(PAP)
 17 _{tu}pšarru(^lŠID) ^mItti(KI)-šamaš(^dUTU)-balātu(TIN) apil(A)-šú
 šá ^mNabū(^dAG)-zēr(NUMUN)-ukīn(GIN)
 18 URU[x x] šá bīt(É) ^mDa-ku-ru arah(ITI) Ulūlu(KIN)
 19 UD 27 KAM MU 3 KAM ^mNabū(^dAG)-nā'id(I)
 20 šar(LUGAL) Bābili(TIN.TIR.KI)

Translation

90 GUR of dates, the i-tax on the field [x] in Bīt-Dakuru, property of the goddess of Uruk and Nanā and the s-tax belonging to Šum-ukīn, son of Bēl-zēr and descendant of Bassiya, according to the measure of the goddess of Uruk, is charged against Bazuzu, son of Nabū-zēr-iqīša, Ša-Nabū-šū, son of Ardīya, and Etillu, son of Nabū-zēr-iqīša. They shall pay in the month [x] in accordance to the measure of the goddess of Uruk. They all share equal responsibility. This is in addition to the contract for the second year.

Witnesses:

Rīmūt, son of Marduk-Šum-ibni and descendant of Šadi;

NIĠ.[x], son of Arad-Nabū and descendant of the family of barbers;

Nabu-ilū'a, son of Nabū-našir.

Scribe: Itti-Šamaš-balātu, son of Nabū-zēr-ukīn.

In [x]city of Bīt-Dakuru on the 27th day of the month Ulūlu in the 3rd year of the reign of Nabonidus, king of Babylon.

Notes

Šum-ukīn (ln. 3) apparently sublets a field and transfers the obligations to three others.

Ln. 13: Apparently some debt remained from the second year which had yet to be paid; the contract is dated in the middle of the third year.

Ln. 1, 18: From the traces of the signs remaining, I have not been able to restore readings on these lines. The readings would not be the same on the two lines; the traces do not match, and there is not sufficient space at the end of line 1. Other fields in Bīt-Dakuru are mentioned in the NB period.¹ The traces on ln. 18 did not seem to match with any of the cities known in that area.²

Ln. 1: On imittu, cf. the following:

(1). H. Petschow, "Zur neubabylonischen imittu (Pachtaufgabe)," BiOr 13 (1956): 102-6.

(2). Kutscher, "Imittu Postponed and Replaced: a New Document," BiOr 30 (1973): 363-6.

Ln. 12: With reference to the clause regarding mutual responsibility, or "the clause of solidarity," the literature is extensive. Most references and discussion are found in the following:

(1). P. Koschaker, Babylonisch-assyrisches Bürgschaftsrecht (Leipzig: B. G. Teubner, 1911), pp. 84-9.

(2). H. Petschow, Neubabylonisches Pfandrecht (Berlin: Akademie Verlag, 1956), 77ff.

(3). San Nicolo', Zur Nachburgschaft in den Keilschrifturkunden und in den gräkoägyptischen Papyri, SBAW Abt. 6 (1937), 33-4.

¹RLA 2:40.

²RLA 2:39.

FLP 1562

Transliteration

- 1 5 manû(MA.NA) kaspi(KÙ.BABBAR) 3 šiq̄lu(GÍN) hurāši(GUŠKIN)
 2 ir-bi šá arah̄(ITI) Du'ūzu(ŠU) ūm(UD) 17 KAM
 3 arah̄(ITI) Du'ūzu(ŠU) UD 18 KAM MU 5 KAM
 4 Nabû(^dAG)-nā'id(NÍ.TUKU) Šar(LUGAL) Bābili(TIN.TIR.KI)

Translation

5 manû of silver and 3 sheqels of gold are the income from the
 17th day of the month Du'ūzu. On the 18th day of the month
 Du'ūzu in the 5th year of the reign of Nabonidus, king of Babylon.

Notes

The ratio of gold to silver is 10/1 in this text; the usual
 ratio in the NB period is 10/1 or 12/1.¹ This also calls
 into question the accuracy of an inscription which sets the
 ratio at 19/1 early in the reign of Nabonidus.²

¹Dubberstein, "Comparative Prices," p. 23.

²NKI Nbn 8 ix 11-13. Von Voigtlander also questions the
 accuracy of the inscription (op. cit., p. 191).

FLP 1563

Transliteration

- 1 bīt(É) šá ina muḫhi(UGU-ḫi) ka-ri šá Sip-par KI šá mPir-'u
2 apil(A)-šú šá mŠu-la-a apil(A) mIddin(MU)-dPap-sukkal a-na
3 i-di bīti(É) a-na 2-ta šanāt(MU.AN.NA.MEŠ)
4 a-na šatti(MU.AN.NA) 11 šiqu(GÍN) kaspi(KÙ.BABBAR) šá
ina 1 šiqu(GÍN) pit-qa
5 a-na mNabû(dAG)-aḫḫē(ŠEŠ.MEŠ)-uballiṭ(TIN) apil(A)-šú šá
mNabû(dAG)-bēl(EN)-šú-nu
6 id-din ú-ri i-šá-an-ni bat-qa i-šab-bat
7 a-ḫi kaspi(KÙ.BABBAR) ina rēš(SAG) šatti(MU.AN.NA) u a-ḫi
kaspi(KÙ.BABBAR)
8 [na] qīt(TIL) šatti(MU.AN.NA) i-nam-din 8 šiqu(GÍN) kaspi(KÙ.BABBAR)
9 i-di bīti(É)-šú mPir-'u ina qāt(ŠU.II)
10 mNabû(dAG)-aḫḫē(ŠEŠ.MEŠ)-uballiṭ(TIN) ma-ḫir ultu(TA) ūm(UD) 1 KAM
11 [arah(ITI)] ulūlu(KIN) šanat(MU) 5 KAM mNabû(dAG)-nā'id(I)
[šar(LUGAL) Bābili(TIN.TIR)] KI)
12 ina pān(IGI) mNabû(dAG)-aḫḫē(ŠEŠ.MEŠ)-uballiṭ(TIN) [. . .]
13 ša bīt(É) rab(lúGAL) ṭābihī(GIR.LAL.MEŠ) mPir-'u na-ši
14 ina šatti(MU.AN.NA) 2-ta nu-bat-tum[x]-IQ
15 [. . .] NU [. . .]
16 lúmu-kin-nu mdIn-nin-aḫa(ŠEŠ)-iddin(MU)
17 apil(A)-šú šá mNabû(dAG)-ú-šur-šú mE-di-ia
18 apil(A)-šú šá mBa-laṭ-su

- 19 u ʔupšarru(^{1ú}ŠID) mArad(IR)-^dIn-nin-ni apil(A)-šú
 20 šá mNabū(^dAG)-aḫḫē(ŠEŠ.MEŠ)-iddin(MU) Sip-par KI
 21 arah(ITI) Du'ūzu(ŠU) UD 23 KAM MU 5 KAM
 22 mNabū(^dAG)-nā'id(I) Šar(LUGAL) Bābili(TIN.TIR.KI)
 23 1-en qer-bu šá muḫḫi(UGU) bīti(É)
 24 ina pān(IGI) mNabū(^dAG)-aḫḫē(ŠEŠ.MEŠ)-uballit(TIN)
 25 a-na kaspi(KÙ.BABBAR) šá SAL-[x]-ŠÁ.A

Translation

Pir'u, son of Šulaya and descendant of Iddin-Papsukkal, owner of a house on the quay of Sippar, has given his house for rent to Nabū¹-aḫḫē-uballit, son of Nabū-bēlšunu, for two years at an annual rate of 11 sheqels of silver which is 1/8 alloy.

(6) He is to repair the roof and keep (the house) in good repair. He is to pay half the rent at the beginning of the year and half at the end of the year. (9) As rent on his house Pir'u has received from Nabū¹-aḫḫē-uballit 8 sheqels of silver. From the first day of the month Ulūlu in the fifth year of the reign of Nabonidus, king of Babylon, (the house) shall be at the disposal of Nabū¹-aḫḫē-uballit; (the responsibility for the) house of the chief butcher is assumed by Pir'u. (14) In the second year, the inn . . .

(16) Witnesses:

Innin-aḫa-iddin, son of Nabū-ušuršū;

Edīya, son of Balātsu.

Scribe: Arad-Innini, son of Nabû[^]-ahhē-iddin.

In Sippar on the 23rd day of the month Du'ūzu in the 5th year of the reign of Nabonidus, king of Babylon.

(23) Whatever is within the house is placed at the disposal of Nabû[^]-ahhē-uballiṭ for the money which (he has paid).

Notes

Lns. 8, 23-25: The annual rental fee is to be 11 sheqels of silver, half due at the beginning and half at the end of the year. Yet Nabû[^]-ahhē-uballiṭ pays 8 sheqels. It is difficult to know why this should be the case. I am not familiar with the idiom on lines 23-25 and would suggest that the additional money he paid was to have at his disposal the goods in the house, which would comport well with the conjectural translation of lines 23-25.

Ln. 11: If the restoration of the month name as Ulūlu(KIN) is correct, the contract takes effect slightly over a month later (lms. 21-22).

There is also an Aramaic endorsement scratched into the right edge of the tablet. The literature on the Aramaic endorsements is large; cf. the following:

(1). Naveh, "The Development of the Aramaic Script," Proceedings of the Israel Academy of Sciences and Humanities V (1970), pp. 16-17. Numerous other bibliographic items are here.

(2). A. T. Clay, "Aramaic Endorsements on the Documents of the Murašū Sons," n. d.

(3). L. Jakob-Rost and H. Freydank, "Spätbabylonische Rechtsurkunden aus Babylon mit aramäischen Beischriften," Forschungen und Berichte, Staatliche Museen zu Berlin, 14 (1972): 7-35.

FLP 1565

Transliteration

- 1 [. . .] a-na ½ manû(MA.NA) kaspi(KÙ.BABBAR)
 2 2 manû(MA.NA) siparri(ZABAR) a-na 1/3 (manû) 5 šiqu(GÍN)
 kaspi(KÙ.BABBAR)
 3 šá^m Ina-šilli(GIŠ.MI)-^dNa-na-a apil(A) ^mAmurru(^dKUR.GAL)-ri-man-ni
 4 ina makkûri(NIG.GA) ina libbi(ŠA-bi) ½ manû(MA.NA) kaspi(KÙ.BABBAR)
 it-ta-ši
 5 arah(ITI) Abu(NE) UD 6 KAM
 6 arah(ITI) Abu(NE) UD 6 KAM MU 5 KAM Nabû(^dAG)-nā'id(NÍ.TUKU)
 7 [šar(LUGAL)] Babilî(TIN.TIR.KI)

Translation

(A record concerning a debt of) ½ manû of silver: Ina-šilli-Nanâ,
 son of Amurru-rimanni, has received 2 manû of bronze for 1/3
 manû, 5 sheqels of silver out of the property taken from the
 ½ manû of silver. On the 6th day of the month Abu.
 On the 6th day of the month Abu in the 5th year of the reign of
 Nabû-nā'id, king of Babylon.

Notes

The missing few signs at the beginning of line 1 make it difficult
 to define the exact nature of the transaction. The translation
 suggests a restoration of ú-il-tim.

FLP 1566

Transliteration

- 1 5 manû(MA.NA) kaspi(KÙ.BABBAR) a-na 100 lahru(U₈.MEŠ)
 2 50 ka-lum MEŠ ù par-rat
 3 10 liātu(AB.GAL.MEŠ) 10 alpū(GU₄)-3-i MEŠ
 4 ù liātu(AB)-3 MEŠ nap̄har(PAP) 20 AB.GU₄.HI.A
 5 ina pān(IGI) mŠakin(GAR)-šum(MU) apil(A)-šú šá mIbni(DÙ)-
 Ištar(^dINNIN) apil(A) mSin(^dXXX)-tab-ni
 6 4 šiqu(GIN) kaspi(KÙ.BABBAR) a-na ka-si-i šá 40,000
 7 li-bit-tum ina qāt(ŠU.II) mAna-É-an-na-itār(GUR)
 8 apil(A) mMarduk(^dAMAR.UTU)-erība(SU) a-na mArdi(IR)-iá
 9 apil(A) mMan-na-a-ki-i-ar-ba-'i-il
 10 šu-bu-ul
 11 14½ manû(MA.NA) 5 šiqu(GIN) parzilli(AN.BAR)
 12 ana líb-ba-na-ti mIbni(DÙ)-Ištar(^dINNIN)
 13 arah(ITI) Abu(NE) UD 8 KAM MU 5 KAM
 14 Nabû(^dAG)-nā'id(NÍ.TUKU) šar(LUGAL) Bābili(TIN.TIR.KI)

Translation

5 manû of silver was placed at the disposal of Šakin-šum, son of Ibni-Ištar and descendant of Sin-tabni, for 100 ewes, 50 male and female lambs, 10 full-grown cows, 10 each of three-year old oxen and cows (for a total of 20 cattle).

(6) 4 sheqels of silver was brought from Ana-Eanna-itár¹, son of Marduk-erība, to Ardiya, son of Manna-ki-arba-il, for laying 40,000 bricks.

(11) 14½ manū¹, 5 sheqels of iron was received by Ibni-Ištar for buying bricks.

On the 8th day of the month Abu in the 5th year of the reign of Nabonidus, king of Babylon.

Notes

Ln. 12: I have read lib-ba-na-ti as a plural of libittu ("brick"); this would fit one part of the context of these transactions (lns. 6-10). However, the plural of this word is usually libnātu. One other possibility suggests itself, that of reading rib-ba-na-ti and suggesting a plural of rību, a type of container for which iron could be used as a material.¹ However, the plural is not attested and would unlikely be in this form.

Ln. 6: For ana kasi¹, cf. CAD 8:252 and AHw 455.

¹AHw 981.

FLP 1567

Transliteration

- 1 1 1/3 manû(MA.NA) 6 šiqu(GIN) kaspi(KU.BABBAR)
 2 šim(ŠAM) 2 biltu(GUN) 52 manû(MA.NA) siparri(ZABAR)
 3 ^{md}A-nu--zēr(NUMUN)-ib-ni apil(A)-šú šá
 4 ^mIna-tēši(SUH)-ētir(SUR) u ^mNa-din apil(A)-šú šá
 5 ^mNergal(^dUGUR)-ušallim(GI) našû(GIŠ-ú)
 6 arah(ITI) Abu(NE) UD 12 KAM MU 5 KAM
 7 Nabû(^dAG)-nā'id(NÍ.TUKU) šar(LUGAL) Bābili(TIN.TIR.KI)

Translation

1 1/3 manû, 6 sheqels of silver is the price for 2 talents,
 52 manû of bronze; (this amount) was received by Anu-zēr-ibni,
 son of Ina-tēši-ētir, and Nadin, son of Nergal-ušallim.
 On the 12th day of the month Abu in the 5th year of the reign of
 Nabonidus, king of Babylon.

FLP 1568

Transliteration

- 1 7 šiq̄lu(GÍN) kaspi(KÙ.BABBAR) šīm(ŠÁM) 100(1 ME) 60-šu
 1 biltu(GUN)
- 2 t̄ābti(MUN.ĤI.A) m̄Bēl(^dEN)-ušabšī(GÁL-šī)
- 3 apil(A) m̄Marduk(^dAMAR.UTU)-šum(MU)-ibni(DÙ) našū(^uGIŠ)
- 4 arah(ITI) Abu(NE) UD 19(20 LAL 1) KAM MU 5 KAM
- 5 Nabū(^dAG)-nā'id(NÍ.TUKU) šar(LUGAL) Bābili(TIN.TIR.KI)

Translation

7 sheqels of silver, the price of 161 talents of salt, has been
 received by Bel-ušabši, descendant of Marduk-šum-ibni.
 On the 19th day of the month Abu in the 5th year of the reign
 of Nabonidus, king of Babylon.

Notes

This text and another in the collection published here (FLP 1551)
 emphasize the inexpensive nature of salt in the period.

FLP 1571

Transliteration

- 1 4 Šiqlu(GÍN) kaspi(KÙ.BABBAR) šīm(ŠÁM) ½ biltu(GUN)
 2 parzilli(AN.BAR) ^{md}Na-na-a-ēreš(KAM)
 3 apil(A) ^mŠamaš(^dUTU)-uballit(TIN-it)
 4 2 šiq̄lu(GÍN) a-na dul a-bat-ti
 5 a-na dul a-na pe-ḥe-e
 6 šá' elippāti(GIŠ.MÁ.ME) ina qāt(ŠU.II) ^mŠu
 7 apil(A) ^mArdi(IR)-a Šu-bul
 8 arah(ITI) Šabaṭu(ZI'Z) UD 21 KAM MU 5 KAM
 9 Nabū(^dAG)-nā'id(NÍ.TUKU) Šar(LUGAL) Bābili(TIN.TIR.KI)

Translation

4 sheqels of silver, the price of ½ talent of iron, was paid by Nanā-ēreš, descendant of Šamaš-uballit. 2 sheqels was received from Šu, descendant of Ardiya, for limestone for caulking ships.

On the 21st day of the month Šabaṭu in the 5th year of the reign of Nabonidus, king of Babylon.

Notes

This comparatively short and easy text presents several problems.

Lns. 4 and 5: DUL is nowhere used as a logogram for dullu; writings of this word phonetically always include the doubled consonant. It would appear that this may be a unique writing of the sign, or that some other value of DUL would have to be read.

The DUL on line 4 is either written over an erasure or is very poorly erased. It could be omitted from the line without any change in the context; it may have been that the scribe anticipated the writing to come on line 5 and jumped to that point, only then carelessly erasing the DUL on line 4.

I have not been able to locate any other reference to the use of lime in caulking ships. The usual caulk was bitumen(ittú), as attested in the passage from Gilgames^V XI:65-70. Limestone is mentioned as a building material in houses. However, one should not read the MA[✓] sign on line 6 as E[✓] due to the distinctly shorter lower horizontal wedge which differentiates the two signs in this period.

Ln. 6: It is difficult to regard the name m[✓]SU as a hypocoristicon; the scribe simply seems to have omitted the rest of the name, for there are no traces on the tablet. It may be a writing for Gimillu(ŠU).

FLP 1573

Transliteration

- 1 10 šiq̄lu(GÍN) kaspi(KÙ.BABBAR) ina kaspi(KÙ.BABBAR) šá ina
 muh̄hi(UGU-hi)
 2 ^mNar-gi-ia apil(A)-šú šá ^mNabû(^dAG)-šū-lum-šarri(LUGAL)
 3 ^{md}In-nin-šum(MU)-uṣur(URÙ) apil(A) ^{md}Na-na-a-ēreš(KAM)
 4 ma-hi-ir
 5 arah̄(ITI) Abu(NE) UD 20 KAM MU 7 KAM
 6 Nabû(^dAG)-nā'id(NI.TUKU) šar(LUGAL) Bābili(TIN.TIR.KI)

Translation

10 sheqels of silver of the silver charged against Nargīya, son
 of Nabû-šulum-šarri, has been received by Innin-šum-uṣur,
 descendant of Nanā-ēreš.

On the 20th day of the month Abu in the 7th year of the reign of
 Nabonidus, king of Babylon.

FLP 1574

Transliteration

- 1 ^mBi-ib-ba-an-ni apil(A)-šú šá
 2 ^mRa-ši-pa ^mMar-duk apil(A)-šú šá
 3 ^mNabú(^dAG)-zēr(NUMUN)-ukīn(GIN) ina hu-ud libbi(šá-bi)-šú-nu
 4 ^mMu-še-zib-Nabú(^dAG) ^{lú}qal-la-šú-nu
 5 URU I-ba-na-a-a a-na 2/3 manú(MA.NA) 2 šiqu(GÍN) kaspi(KÙ.
 BABBAR)
 6 a-na šīm(šAM) ha-ri-iš a-na
 7 ^mNabú(^dAG)-uballiṭ(TIN-iṭ) apil(A)-šú šá ^mNabú(^dAG)-iqbi(E)
 8 apil(A) ^mAr-kát'-ta-ilāni(DINGIR.MEŠ) id-din-nu
 9 pu-ut ^{lú}se-ḫi-i ^{lú}pa-qir-ra-nu
 10 arad(^{lú}IR) šarru(LUGAL)-ú-tu ù
 11 mār(^{lú}DUMU) banu(DU)-ú-tu šá ina muḫḫi(UGU)
 12 ^mMu-še-zib-Nabú(^dAG) il-la-'a
 13 ^mBi-ib-ba-an-na u
 14 ^mMar-duk na-šú-ú ^{lú}mu-kin-nu
 15 ^mIt-ti-šamaš(^dUTU)-balāṭu(TIN) apil(A)-šú šá
 16 ^mA-qa-ba-a ^mNi-din-tum apil(A)-šú šá
 17 ^mNabú(^dAG)-ku-ṣur-an-ni u tupsarru(^{lú}ŠID)
 18 ^mBa-laṭ-su apil(A)-šú šá ^mNabú(^dAG)-nāšir(PAP)
 19 URU E-lam-mu arah(ITI)Kislimu(GAN)
 20 UD 1 KAM MU 7 KAM ^mNabú(^dAG)-nā'id(I)
 21 šar(LUGAL) Bābili(TIN.TIR.KI)

Translation

Bibbanni, son of Rašipa, and Marduk, son of Nabû-zēr-ukīn, of their own free will have sold their slave Mušēzib-Nabû, the Ibanayan, to Nabû-uballit, son of Nabû-iqbi and descendant of Arkāt-ilāni, for the full price of $2/3$ manû, 2 sheqels of silver. The responsibility for any claimant or plaintiff, for whether he is a royal slave or a free man, or for any charge brought against him, is borne by Bibbanni and Marduk.

Witnesses:

Itti-Šamaš-balātu, son of Aqabaya;

Nidintum, son of Nabû-kušuranni.

Scribe: Balātu, son of Nabû-nāšir.

In Elammu on the first day of the month Kislimu in the 7th year of the reign of Nabonidus, king of Babylon.

Notes

Ln. 5: URU I-ba-na-a-a is a gentilic. Cf. GAG para. 56p.

Ln. 8: The reading kát' instead of AŠ is confirmed by the reference to the same individuals in FLP 1607:2-3.

Ln. 10-11: On the mār banī cf. AHw 615, entry #7, and San Nicolò, "Über Adoption und die Gerichtsbarkeit der mār bānī im neubabylonischen Rechte," SZ 50 (1930): 445-55.

FLP 1575

Transliteration

- 1 3 šiq̄lu(GÍN) kaspi(KU.BABBAR) a-na dul-lu
 2 šá bīt(É) a-ki-tú a-na ^mZērī(NUMUN)-ia
 3 apil(A)-šú šá ^{md}Na-na-a-aḫa(ŠEŠ)-iddin(MU)
 4 2 šiq̄lu(GÍN) a-na a-bat-ti a-na
 5 ki-i-ri a-na dul-lu
 6 šá bīt(É) a-ki-ti a-na
 7 ^mArdī(İR)-ia apil(A)-<šú šá> ^mMan-na-a-ki-i-ar-ba-il
 8 na-din
 9 arah(ITI) ṭebētu(AB) UD 6 KAM MU 7 KAM
 10 Nabū(^dAG)-nā'id(NÍ.TUKU) Šar(LUGAL) Bābili(TIN.TIR.KI)

Translation

2 sheqels of silver for work on the bīt akītu has been paid to Zērīya, son of Naná-aḫa-iddin. 2 sheqels has been paid to Ardīya, son of Manna-kī-Arba-il for limestone for the kiln for work on the bīt akītu. On the 6th day of the month ṭebētu, in the 7th year of the reign of Nabonidus, king of Babylon.

Notes

This tablet is likely from Uruk: many of the tablets in the J. L. Lewis Collection are from this city, and Manna-kī-Arba-il, father of Ardīya, is mentioned in GCCI 1:46. Additional references to the bīt akītu of Anu in Uruk are found in CAD 1:1:269.

For literature on the bīt akītu in general, cf. the following:

- (1). Falkenstein, "Akīti-Fest und Akīti-Festhaus," Festschrift Johannes Friedrich, 147-82.
- (2). G. Van Driel, The Cult of Aššur, pp. 162-5.
- (3). CAD 1:1:267-72
- (4). Pallis, The Babylonian Akītu Festival (Copenhagen, 1926).
- (5). Particularly with reference to the bīt akītu at Uruk, North, "Status of the Warka Excavation," Or 26 (1957): 185-256.
- (6). RLA 3:47-50.

FLP 1576

Transliteration

- 1 7 šiq^llu(GI^lN) kaspi(KU.BABBAR) ar-ku-ú
 2 u maḥ^h-ru-ú a-na
 3 ḥe^h-ru-tu šá 220 ammati(KUŠ^h)
 4 nār(I₇) ina abulli(KÁ.GAL) Adad(^dIM)
 5 mZēri(NUMUN)-ia apil(A) m^dNa-na-a-aḥa(ŠEŠ^h)-iddin(MU)
 6 araḥ^h(ITI) Šabaṭu(ZÍZ) UD 28 KAM MU 7 KAM
 7 Nabū(^dAG)-nā'id(NÍ.TUKU) šar(LUGAL) Bābili(TIN.TIR.KI)

Translation

7 sheqels of silver after and before are to be paid to Zēriya,
 descendant of Nanā-aḥa-iddin, for digging work on 220 cubits of
 the canal "In the gate of Adad."

On the 28th day of the month Šabaṭu in the 7th year of the reign
 of Nabonidus, king of Babylon.

Notes

Payment for digging work involved in canal maintenance was to
 be made before the work, perhaps as a retainer, and after. I have
 not been able to determine whether the total is 14 sheqels, i. e.,
 7 each time, or 7 sheqels for the whole job.

FLP 1578

Transliteration

- 1 $\bar{5}/6$ manû(MA.NA)⁷ kaspi(KÙ.BABBAR) šá ina 1 šiqlu(GÍN) pit-qa
 2 šá mKi-i-Sin(^dXXX) apil(A)-šú šá mIlāni(DINGIR.MEŠ)-A.BA[?][x]
 3 ina muhhi(UGU-hi) mNabû(^dAG)-uballiṭ(TIN-iṭ) apil(A)-šú
 šá mNabû(^dAG)-iqbi(E)
 4 apil(A) mArkāt(EGIR)-ilāni(DINGIR.MES) ina ūm(UD) 1 KAM⁷
 5 šá arah(ITI) Ajjaru(GU₄) i-nam-din
 6 lú¹mu-kin-nu mKal-ba-a
 7 apil(A)-šú šá mNabû(^dAG)-taq-bi-līšir(GIŠ)
 8 apil(A) mZēru(NUMUN)-ut
 9 mIlāni(DINGIR.MEŠ)-gab-ba-ri apil(A)-šú šá
 10 mAmēl(LÚ)-[x x]-GA
 11 u ṭupšarru(lú¹ŠID) mQīšti(NÍG.BA)-Marduk(^dŠÚ) apil(A)-šú šá
 12 mNabû(^dAG)-e-zib-aḫa(ŠEŠ) apil(A) ṭābiḫi(lú¹GÍR.LAL)
 13 URU E-lam-mu arah(ITI) Ajjaru(GU₄)
 14 UD 9 KAM MU 8 KAM
 15 mNabû(^dAG)-nā'id(I) šar(LUGAL) Bābili(E.KI)

Translation

5/6 manû of silver which is 1/8 alloy, belonging to Kī-Sin, son of Ilāni- . . . , is charged against Nabû-uballiṭ, son of Nabû-iqbi and descendant of Arkāt-ilāni. He is to pay on the 1st day of the month Ajjaru.

(6) Witnesses:

Kalbaya, son of Nabū[^]-taqbi-līšir and descendant of Zērut;

Ilāni-gabbari, son of Amēl- . . .

Scribe: Qīšti-Marduk, son of Nabū[^]-ēzib-aḥa and descendant of the family of butchers.

In Elammu on the 9th day of the month Ajjaru in the 8th year of the reign of Nabonidus, king of Babylon.

FLP 1580

Transliteration

- 1 10 šiq̄lu(GÍN) kaspi(KÙ.BABBAR) a-na šamaššami(ŠE.GIŠ.Ì)
 2 a-na ^mBalāṭ(TIN)-su apil(A) ^mArad(IR)-^dNa-na-a
 3 ṣāḥiti(^lú^ì.ŠUR) na-din
 5 arah(ITI) Du'ūzu(ŠU) UD 18 KAM MU 8 KAM
 6 Nabû(^dAG)-nā'id(NÍ.TUKU) Šar(LUGAL) Bābili(TIN.TIR.KI)

Translation

10 sheqels of silver were paid to Balāṭsu, descendant of Arad-Nanā, the oil presser, for sesame.

On the 18th day of the month Du'ūzu in the 8th year of the reign of Nabonidus, king of Babylon

FLP 1581

Transliteration

- 1 1 littu(ÁB) rabītu(GAL) 1 alpu(GU₄) II-ú
 2 1 littu(ÁB) II-i-tum 1 littu(ÁB) erītu(NIGIN)
 3 naphar(PAP) 4 liātu(ÁB.GU₄.HI.A)
 4 šá ina ri-e-hi šá ši-e-ni
 5 ina qāt(ŠU.II) nāqidī(^{lú}NA.GADA.ME) ab-ka-a-nu
 6 a-na qa-bu-ut-tum
 7 ina pān(IGI) ^mNergal(^dUGUR)-na-šir
 8 apil(A) ^{md}Na-na-a-ibni(DÙ)
 9 arah₂(ITI) Abu(NE) UD 17 KAM
 10 MU 8 KAM Nabú(^dAG)-nā'id(NÍ.TUKU)
 11 Šar(LUGAL) Bābili(TIN.TIR.KI)

Translation

4 head of cattle (1 large cow, 1 two-year old ox, 1 two-year old cow, and 1 pregnant cow) were taken from the rest of the cattle in the possession of the herdsmen (and delivered) to the pen at the disposal of Nergal-našir, son of Nanā^A-ibni.
 On the 17th day of the month Abu in the 8th year of the reign of Nabonidus, King of Babylon.

Notes

Nergal-našir, son of Nanā¹-ibni, is the official given an extensive prosopography in the doctoral dissertation by Ira Spar.¹ Spar describes his career on the basis of 14 texts ranging from the 24th year of Nebuchadnezzar to the 14th of Nabonidus. In one of the earlier texts in the group, Nergal-našir is again named as a recipient of cattle. Since he was a bureaucrat of Eanna, this text should be regarded as coming from Uruk also.

¹Ira Spar, "Studies in Neo-Babylonian Economic and Legal Texts" (Ph. D. dissertation, University of Minnesota, 1972), pp. 89-98.

FLP 1582

Transliteration

- 1 ú-il-tim šá 1 manû(MA.NA) 7 šiqlu(GÍN) kaspi(KÙ.BABBAR)
- 2 šá mŠamaš(dUTU)-IR-na-gi-i apil(A)-šú šá
- 3 mŠá-am-mi-ia šá ina muḫḫi(UGU)
- 4 mNabû(dAG)-uballit(TIN-it) apil(A)-šú šá mNabû(dAG)-iq-bi
- 5 apil(A) mAr-kát-MEŠ-ilāni(DINGIR.MEŠ) u mKi-i-Sin(dXXX)
- 6 apil(A)-šú šá mIli(DINGIR)-ma-a-da mKi-i-Sin(dXXX)
- 7 ú-il-tim ina qāt(ŠU.II) mŠamaš(dUTU)-IR-na-gi-i
- 8 i-na-aš-šá-am-ma a-na
- 9 mNabû(dAG)-uballit(TIN-it) i-nam-din
- 10 lú¹mu-kin₇ mKi-na-a apil(A)-šú šá
- 11 mNabû(dAG)-balāt(TIN)-su-iq-bi
- 12 mMu-še-zib-Bēl(dEN) apil(A)-šú šá mNabû(dAG)-na-din-šum(MU)
- 13 mBa-su-ru apil(A)-šú šá mKu-uš-šá-a-a
- 14 ṭupšarru(lú¹DUB) mNabû(dAG)-šum(MU)-iškun(GAR-un) apil(A)-šú šá
- 15 mŠil-la-a URU E-lam-mu
- 16 ʾarab(ITI)⁷ Tašrītu(DU₆) UD 16 KAM MU 8 KAM
- 17 Nabû(dAG)-nā'id(I) šar(LUGAL) Bābili(TIN.TIR.KI)

Translation

A debt of 1 manû, 7 sheqels of silver belonging to Šamaš-IR-nagi¹, son of Šammīya, is charged against Nabû-uballiṭ, son of Nabû-iqbi and descendant of Arkāt-ilāni, and Kī-Sin, son of Ili-māda. Kī-Sin has assumed the obligation to Šamas-IR-nagi¹ and will pay (the debt) for Nabû-uballiṭ.

(10) Witnesses:

Kinaya, son of Nabû-balāṭsu-iqbi;

Mušēzib-Bel, son of Nabû-nadin-Šum;

Basuru, son of Kuššāya.

Scribe: Nabû-Šum-iškun, son of Šillaya.

In Elammu on the 16th day of the month Tašrītu in the 8th year of the reign of Nabonīdus, king of Babylon.

Notes

Lns. 2 and 7: I have not been able to understand the PN Šamaš-IR-nagi¹.

Ln. 14: Using the sign DUB for tupšarru is uncommon in the period, but it is quite distinctly written. See San Nicolo', Prosopographie, p. 28.

Lns. 6-10: Perhaps Nabû-uballiṭ had made some payment to Kī-Sin in exchange for which Kī-Sin takes responsibility for the loan.

These lines would appear to constitute the express opposite of the frequent formula regarding mutual responsibility: 1-en pu-ut 2-i našū¹.

FLP 1583

Transliteration

- 1 5 šiq̄lu(GÍN) kaspi(KÙ.BABBAR) makkūr(NÍG.GA) Ištar(^dINNIN)
 Uruk(UNUG.KI) u ^dNa-na-a]
- 2 ina muh̄hi(UGU) ^mNabû(^dAG)-mu-še-tiq-urri(UD.DA) u ^mKi-din-[x x]
- 3 aplū(A.MEŠ) šá ^mNergal(^dUGUR)-ibni(DÙ) 5 [. .] 5 ammatu(KUŠ) RU-[x x]
- 4 3 ammatu(KUŠ) eb-rat ina nār(I₇) Ištar(^dXV) šá a-na
- 5 URU Bīt(E) ^mŠá-ba-'i-il il-la-ku a-di
- 6 qí-it ^ršá arah̄(ITI) [x] ^ri-he-ir-ru-ú-ma
- 7 a-na [. .] ^ri-nam-di⁷-nu
- 8 l-en pu-ut 2-i na-šu-ú
- 9 ina manzāzu(GUB-zu) šá Nabû(^dAG)-šar(LUGAL)-ušur(URÙ)
 ša rēš(^{lú}SAG) šarri(LUGAL)
- 10 bēl(^{lú}EN) pi-qit-tú É-an-na
- 11 ^{lú}mu-kin-nu ^mNa-din apil(A)-šú šá ^mBēl(^dEN)-ah̄hē(ŠEŠ.ME)-
 iqīša(BA-šá)
- 12 apil(A) ^mE-gi-bi ^mIštar(^dINNIN)-mukīn(GIN)-apla(A) apil(A)-šú
 šá ^mZe-ri-ia
- 13 ^{md}A-nu-aḫa(ŠEŠ)-iddin(MU) apil(A)-šú šá ^mSin(^dXXX)-ibni(DÙ)
 apil(A) rē'ī(^{lú}SIPA) alpi(GU₄)
- 14 ^rṭupšarru(^{lú}SID) ^mŠu-ma-a apil(A)-šú šá ^mIbni(DÙ)-Ištar(^dXV)
 apil(A) ašlāki(^{lú}AZALAG)
- 15 URU Bīt(E) ^mŠá-ba-'i-il šī-i-ḫu šá Bēlet(^dGAŠAN) šá Uruk(UNUG.KI)
- 16 ^rarah̄(ITI) Kislimu(GAN) UD 22 ^rKAM⁷MU 9 KAM Nabû(^dAG)-nā'id(NÍ.TUKU)
- 17 šar(LUGAL) Bābili(TIN.TIR.KI)

Translation

5 sheqels of silver, the property of the goddess of Uruk and Nana[^],
 is charged against Nabu[^]-mušētiq-urri and Kidin-[x] , sons of
 Nergal-ibni . . . (4) They shall dig until the end of the
 month[x][x]cubits on the other side of the canal of Ištar which
 runs to Bīt-Šaba'i-il. They will give . . .

(8) They share equal responsibility.

By the authority of Nabu[^]-šar-ušur, royal commissioner and
 executive officer of Eanna.

Witnesses:

Nadin, son of Bēl-aḫḫē-iqīša and descendant of Egibi;

Ištar-mūkīn-apla, son of Zērīya;

Anu-aḫa-iddin, son of Sin-ibni and descendant of the family
 of (cattle) herdsman.

Scribe: Šumaya, son of Ibni-Ištar and descendant of the family
 of fullers.

In Bīt-Šaba'i-il, the district of the goddess of Uruk, on the 22nd
 day of the month Kislimu in the 9th year of the reign of Nabonidus,
 king of Babylon.

Notes

Ln. 3: The PN might be read Nergal-bāni(DÙ)-iá.

Ln. 15: Other references to the šīḫu of the goddess of Uruk are
 found in YOS VI:172:5; TCL XII:23:19; 68:23; XIII:166:15. Its use
 after geographical names establishes the meaning as "district, region."

Compare also FLP 1585:13. Additional uses are found in Moore, NBBAD,
 23:19; 68:22; 108:16; 166:15.

FLP 1584

Transliteration

- 1 [10 še-] e-ni šá kak-kab-tum še-en-du
2 [ina] qāt(ŠU.II) mŠamaš(dUTU)-aḥa(ŠEŠ)-iddin(MU) apil(A)-šú šá
3 mNabú(dAG)-zēr(NUMUN)-iqīša(BA-šá) ab-ka-a-nu
4 šá mSamas(dUTU)-aḥa(SES)-iddin(MU) iq-bu-ú um-ma
5 mNergal(dUGUR)-na-šir apil(A)-šú šá mBēl(dEN)-aḥḥē(ŠEŠ.MEŠ)-
erība(SU)
6 lú¹na-qí-du šá Bēlet(dGAŠAN) šá Uruk(UNUG.KI) ina pa-ni-ia
7 ip-te-qid-si-ni-e-ti ina ūmu(UD-mu)
8 lú¹mu-kin-nu a-na mŠamaš(dUTU)-aḥa(SES)-iddin(MU) uk-tin-^rnu¹
9 šá ši-e-ni AM 10 šá kak-kab-tum
10 še-en-du lu-ú a-na kaspi(KÙ.BABBAR) ù lu-ú^r
11 tuppi(IM.DUB) ra-šú-tu ina qāt(ŠU.II) mNergal(dUGUR)-na-šir^r
12 ina qāt(ŠU.II) lú¹na-qí-du šá Bēlet(dGAŠAN) šá Uruk(UNUG.KI)^r
13 i-bu-ku ši-e-ni AM
14 10 adi(EN) 30 mŠamaš(dUTU)-aḥa(SES)-iddin(MU)
15 a-na Bēlet(dGAŠAN) šá Uruk(UNUG.KI) i-nam-din
16 ina manzāzu(GUB-zu) šá mNabú(dAG)-šar(LUGAL)-uṣur(URÙ)
ša rēš(lú¹SAG) šarri(LUGAL)
17 bēl(lú¹EN) pi-qit-ti É-an-na
18 mMarduk(dAMAR.UTU)-bul-liṣ-an-ni lú¹šá muḥḥi(UGU) qu-pu
19 mŠakin(GAR)-šum(MU) lú¹šanú(II-ú) šá Uruk(UNUG.KI) apil(A)-šú
šá mIbni(DÙ)-Ištar(dXV) apil(A) mSin(dXXX)-tab-ni

- 20 $\text{Mu-še-zib-Bēl}(\text{d}_{\text{EN}})$ apil(A)-šú šá $\text{Šamaš}(\text{d}_{\text{UTU}})$ -dannu(DAN)
 apil(A) $\text{Epeš}(\text{DÜ-eš})$ -ili(DINGIR)
- 21 Na-din apil(A)-šú šá $\text{Bēl}(\text{d}_{\text{EN}})$ -ahhē(ŠEŠ.MEŠ)-iqīša(BA-šá)
 apil(A) E-gi-bi
- 22 Šu-ma-a apil(A)-šú šá $\text{Ibni}(\text{DÜ})$ -Ištar(d_{XV}) apil(A)
 ašlāki($\text{lú}^{\text{A}}\text{AZALAG}$)
- 23 u $\text{ṭupšarru}(\text{lú}^{\text{SID}})$ Gi-mil-lu apil(A)-šú šá
- 24 $\text{Nabū}(\text{d}_{\text{AG}})$ -šum(MU)-iddin(MU) apil(A) $\text{Šu-d}_{\text{Na-na-a}}$
- 25 Uruk(UNUG.KI) arah(ITI) $\text{Simānu}(\text{SIG}_4)$ UD 4 KAM
- 26 MU 10 KAM $\text{Nabū}(\text{d}_{\text{AG}})$ -nā'id(NÍ.TUKU)
- 27 Šar(LUGAL) Bābili(TIN.TIR.KI)

Translation

10 sheep marked with a star were taken from the possession of Šamaš-aḥa-iddin, son of Nabū-zēr-iqīša. Šamaš-aḥa-iddin testified as follows: (5) Nergal-našir, the herdsman of the goddess of Uruk, entrusted them into my care. (8) Then witnesses testified against Šamas-aḥa-iddin (as follows): The 10 sheep marked with a star were taken from the possession of Nergal-našir, the herdsman of the goddess of Uruk, without (a payment of) money and without a tablet (of sale). (13) For the 10 sheep Šamaš-aḥa-iddin is to pay 30-fold to the goddess of Uruk. By the authority of Nabū-Šar-ušur, royal commissioner and executive officer of Eanna.

(Witnesses:)

Marduk-bulliṭanni, keeper of the offering box;

Šakin-Šum, vicecommander of Uruk, son of Ibni-Ištar and
descendant of Sin-tabni;

Mušēzib-Bēl, son of Šamaš-dannu and descendant of Ēpeš-ili;

Nadin, son of Bēl-ahḫe-iqīša and descendant of Egibi;

Šumaya, son of Ibni-Ištar and descendant of the family of
fullers.

Scribe: Gimillu, son of Nabû-Šum-iddin and descendant of Šu-Nanâ.

In Uruk on the 4th day of the month Simānu in the 10th year of
the reign of Nabonidus, king of Babylon.

Notes

This tablet is characterized by uneven spacing which I have
tried to reproduce in the autographed copy.

The tablet is a record regarding a sacrilegious theft at
Uruk. A discussion of similar tablets is found in an article by
Figulla¹ and in the doctoral dissertation of Ira Spar.²

¹H. H. Figulla, "Lawsuit Concerning a Sacrilegious Theft
at Erech," Iraq 13 (1951):95-101.

²Ira Spar, "Studies in Neo-Babylonian Economic and Legal
Texts" (Ph. D. dissertation, University of Minnesota, 1972), pp. 15-23.
Spar's first chapter is devoted to the subject of "Law and Theft in
Neo-Babylonian Eanna." See also Ebeling, "Kriminalfälle aus Uruk,"
AfO 16 (1952-3): 67-9.

Ln. 14: Penalties of both 3-fold and 30-fold payment are known.¹
 The line could be translated also, "for the 10 sheep he shall pay 30," i. e., a 3-fold penalty rather than 30-fold. I have chosen to render it as a 30-fold penalty, however, due to the fact that it was a sacrilegious theft for which the penalty was customarily 30-fold.² This is also in line with practice in the Code of Hammurabi, paragraph 8.

Ln. 18: The office of the keeper of the offering box has received much attention in literature dealing with the period.³

Ln. 19: The translation of luII-ú as "vicecommander" is in accord with Ungnad, NRVG1, p. 152.

¹CAD 1:121.

²Spar, 15.

³The following articles discuss this office:

(1) R. P. Dougherty, "Cuneiform Parallels to Solomon's Provisioning System," Annual of the American Schools of Oriental Research 5 (1955): 23-65.

(2) A. L. Oppenheim, "A Fiscal Practice of the Ancient Near East," Journal of Near Eastern Studies 6 (1947): 116-20.

(3) D. B. Weisberg, Guild Structure and Political Allegiance in Early Achaemenid Mesopotamia, Yale Near Eastern Researches, no. 1 (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1967), p. 61

(4) Spar, 22-3.

Ln. 1: Slaves and animals which were the property of the goddess Ištar were marked with a star, whereas those belonging to the temples of Marduk and Nabu[^] were marked with an axe and stylus design (marru u qān tuppi, BE 8:106:9-10; TCL 13:132, 133).¹

For a discussion of how the mark was placed on the property--whether by brand, tattoo, a metal tag--cf. R. P. Dougherty, Shirkūtu, p. 84.

Lns. 2-3: I have translated ina qāt . . . abāku in its usual meaning "take from the possession of." Here the point is that Šamas-aḫa-iddin has been discovered with sheep in his possession which he should not have had, which sheep have been removed from his possession. One might better translate "sheep were found in the possession of . . ." Throughout this study I have tried to follow consistently the practice of rendering ina ŠU.II as ina qāt(s.) rather than ina qātē(dual). The word is often written ŠU in identical contexts in the period; that ŠU.II may often be singular is not questioned.² The probable absence of final vowels also contributed to this decision.

¹Spar, p. 18-19. Spar also provides extensive discussion of the term Šendu and extensive bibliography.

²GAG para. 61c, AHw 908; NRVG1 129-30.

FLP 1585

Transliteration

- 1 a-di-i ú-íl-tim makkūr(NÍG.GA)
 2 Bēlet(^dGĀŠAN) šá Uruk(UNUG.KI) u ^dNa-na-a
 3 šá ^mIB.A apil(A)-šú šá ^mIqīša(BA-šá)
 4 šá ina muḥḥi(UGU-ḥi) ^mNabû(^dAG)-mu-še-<ti>-iq-urri(UD.DA)
 5 115 GUR uṭṭetu(ŠE.BAR) ^mLib-bi
 6 apil(A)-šú šá ^mMu-ra-nu ina qāt(ŠU.II) ^mNabû-mu-še-[tiq-urri]
 7 apil(A)-šú šá ^mBalāṭ(TIN)-su maḥ-ḥír
 8 lú^umu-kin-nu ^mZēri(NUMUN)-iá
 9 apil(A)-šú šá ^mNabû(^dAG)-šum(MU)-iddin(MU)
 10 ^mAr-ra-bi apil(A)-šú šá ^mNabû(^dAG)-bēl(EN)-īlāni(DINGIR.ME)
 11 ^mAmēl(LÚ)-^dNa-na-a apil(A)-šú šá ^mNa-na-a-ēreš(KAM)
 12 u ṭupšarru(^{lú}ŠID) ^mKudurrá(NÍG.GUB)-nu apil(A)-šú šá ^mBēl(^dEN)-
 iddin(MU)
 13 [URU] Bīt(É)-pirišti(AD.ḪAL) ší-i-ḥi
 14 šá Bēlet(^dGĀŠAN) šá Uruk(UNUG.KI) arah(ITI) Uṭūlu(KIN)
 15 UD 14 KAM MU 1 KAM
 16 ^mNabû(^dAG)-nā'id(I) šar(LUGAL) Bābili(TIN.TIR.KI)

Translation

Concerning the debt of the property of the goddess of Uruk and Nanā[^] which is in the possession of IB.A, son of Iqīša, and is charged against Nabû-mušētiq-urri. Libbi, the son of Muranu, has received

it from Nabû-mušētiq-urri, son of Balāṣsu.

Witnesses:

Zērīya, son of Nabû-šum-iddin;

Arrabi, son of Nabû-bēl-ilāni;

Amēl-Nana, son of Nanā-ēreš.

Scribe: Kudurranu, son of Bēl-iddin.

In Bīt-pirišti, the district of the goddess of Uruk, on the 14th day of the month Ulūlu in the first year of the reign of Nabonidus, king of Babylon.

Notes

The scribe's hand is noticeably poor, as seen, e. g., in the defective writing of the NA sign throughout the text, and the omission of a wedge in the GAŠAN sign where it occurs.

Ln. 3: The PN is unclear: I have read it as a form of the name Ibaya, although this writing would be unusual. The signs could possibly be read as LU.A, but no value of ṣabātu or etēqu appears appropriate.

Ln. 13: Other occurrences of the geographical name, literally "house of mystery," are found in AHw, 134 (entry no. 19).

For other references to the Šiḥu of the goddess of Uruk, consult the note on FLP 1583:15.

FLP 1586

Transliteration

- 1 12 šiqlu(GIÑ) kaspi(KÙ.BABBAR) ^{md}Bu-ne-ne-šar(LUGAL)-uṣur(URÙ)
2 apil(A)-šú šá ^mAddu(^dIM)-ēreš(KAM) ina qāt(ŠU.II) ^mBa-la-ṭu
3 apil(A)-šú šá ^mKal-ba-a ma-ḥi-ir
4 e-lat kaspi(KÙ.BABBAR) mah-ru-ú šá ina qāt(ŠU.II) ^r^mKal-ba-a
5 abi(AD)-šú ^mBu-ne-ne-šar(LUGAL)-uṣur(URÙ) ^r^mah-ra[?]-a
6 kaspi(KÙ.BABBAR) ra-šu-ut šá ina muḥḥi(UGU-ḥi) ^mKal-ba-a
7 u ^mBa-la-ṭu
8 lú^umu-kin-nu ^mBēl(^dEN)-ēreš(KAM) apil(A)-šú šá ^m
9 ^mUballiṭ(TIN)-su-Aššur(AN.ŠÁR) ^mŠamaš(^dUTU)-zēr(NUMUN)-iqīša(BA-šá)
10 apil(A)-šú šá ^mLa-a-ba-ši-Marduk(^dAMAR.UTU)
11 apil(A) ^mUballiṭ(TIN)-su-Marduk(^dAMAR.UTU) u ṭupšarru(lú^xŠID)
12 ^mBēl(^dEN)-uballiṭ(TIN-iṭ) apil(A)-šú šá ^mIqīša(BA-šá)-a
apil(A) ṣāḥiti(lúⁱŠUR)
13 Sip-par KI arah(ITI) Ulūlu(KIN) II KAM UD 9 KAM
14 MU 10 KAM ^mNabû(^dAG)-nā'id(I) šar(LUGAL) Bābili(E.KI)

Translation

12 sheqels of silver was received by Bunene-šar-uṣur, son of Addu-ēreš, from Balāṭu, son of Kalbaya. (4) This is in addition to the earlier payment of silver which Bunene-šar-uṣur received from his father Kalbaya as payment on the debt charged against Kalbaya and Balāṭu.

Witnesses:

Bēl-ēreš, son of Uballiṣu-Aššur;

Šamaš-zēr-iqīša, son of Labaši-Marduk and descendant of
Uballiṣu-Marduk.

Scribe: Bēl-uballiṣ, son of Iqīšaya and descendant of the family
of oil pressers.

In Sippar on the 9th day of the month Ulūlu-II in the 10th year
of the reign of Nabonidus, king of Babylon.

FLP 1587

Transliteration

- 1 [. . .] ūm(UD) 17 KAM
 2 [. . .] arah₂(ITI) Ulūlu(KIN) II KAM [. . .] MA.NI.IQ.KI
 3 [. . .]
 4 [. . .]
 5 [. . . arah₂(ITI)] Ulūlu(KIN) II KAM UD 18 KAM
 6 [. . . MU 10] KAM Nabû(^dAG)-nā'id(NÍ.TUKU)
 7 [. . .] šar(LUGAL) Bābili(TIN.TIR.KI)

Notes

There is too little context to translate the tablet. It is likely from the 10th year of Nabonidus, the year during which an intercalary month is attested for Ulūlu-II.¹

The tablet was likely broken along the left edge at the time of its excavation. Very little of the context is missing; this can be judged by the normal spacing of the date formula on the reverse. It appears that the excavator, perhaps an Arab bedouin, or an antiquities dealer has used a tool such as a knife to square the left edge so that the tablet would appear to be whole and bring a larger price.

¹R. A. Parker and W. H. Dubberstein, Babylonian Chronology, 626 B.C.--A.D. 75 (Providence: Brown University Press, 1971), p. 29.

FLP 1588

Transliteration

- 1 5 Šiq̄lu(GÍN) 4-tú kaspi(KÙ.BABBAR) a-na agrūti(¹U_{HUN}.GÁ.ME)
 2 šá dul-lu ina muh̄hi(UGU) bīt(E) makkūri(NÍG.GA)
 3 šá ina bāb(KÁ) salīmu(SILIM-mu) ip-pu-š̄u
 4 m^U-qu-pi apil(A) mNa-na-a-aḥa(ŠEŠ)-iddin(MU)
 5 araḥ(ITI) Ulūlu(KIN) II KAM UD 26 KAM MU 10 KAM
 6 Nabū(^dAG)-nā'id(NÍ.TUKU) šar(LUGAL) Bābili(TIN.TIR)

Translation

5½ sheqels of silver for workmen who did labor on the storehouse at the Salīmu gate was received by Uq̄pi, descendant of Nanā-aḥa-iddin.

On the 26th day of the month Ulūlu-II in the 10th year of the reign of Nabonidus, king of Babylon.

Notes

Line 6: The scribe did omit the geographical determinative KI.

Line 3: The gate is also listed in Tallqvist NBN, p. 300.

FLP 1589

Transliteration

- 1 ^mKi-rib-tu apil(A)-šú šá ^mBēl(^dEN)-ēreš(APIN-eš)
 2 apil(A) ^mAš-šur-a-a ina hu-ud libbi(šÀ-bi)-šú
 3 ^fLiq-bi-il-ḥa-am-mu
 4 ^mBēl(EN)-ēṭir(KAR)-Nabú(^dAG) ^{lú}la-mu-ta-nim
 5 a-na 1 manú(MA.NA) 1/3 5 šiqu(GIN) kaspi(KÙ.BABBAR)
 6 a-na šīm(šAM) ḥa-ri-iš
 7 a-na ^mBēl(^dEN)-iddin(MU) apil(A)-šú šá
 8 ^mNa-din apil(A) ^mMaš-tuk id-din pu-ut
 9 ^{lú}se-ḥi-i u ^{lú}<pa>-qir-ra-ni
 10 u mār(^{lú}DUMU) bānī(DÙ.MEŠ) u arad(^{lú}IR) šarru(LUGAL)-ú-tu
 11 šá ina muhhi(UGU) ^fa-me-lut-tum
 12 il-la-a' ^mRi-mut
 13 apil(A)-šú šá ^mBēl(^dEN)-ēreš(KAM) apil(A) ^mAš-šur-a-a
 14 nā-ši ^{lú}mu-kin-nu
 15 ^mŠamaš(^dUTU)-A-[x] apil(A)-šú šá ^mNabú(^dAG)-uballiṭ(TIN-iṭ)
 16 apil(A) ^mBēl(^dEN)-[e-ṭē]-ru
 17 ^mNabú(^dAG)-ú-šur-šú apil(A)-šú šá ^mMu-še-zib-Bēl(^dEN)
 18 apil(A) ^mRab(^{lú}GAL)-tar-ba-ṣu
 19 ^mKur-ban'-nu' apil(A)-šú šá ^{r_m}Ša-du-nu apil(A) ^mBa-bu-tú
 20 u ṭupšarru(^{lú}ŠID) ^{r_m}Ša-du-nu apil(A)-šú šá
 21 ^mNabú(^dAG)-ēṭir(KAR)-napšāti(ZI.MEŠ) apil(A) ^mBa-bu-tú
 22 Sip-par KI arah(ITI) Ulūlu(KIN) UD 16 KAM
 23 MU 10 KAM ^mNabú(^dAG)-nā'id(I)
 24 šar(LUGAL) Bābili(E.KI)

Translation

Kiribtu, son of Bēl-ēreš and descendant of Aššuraya, of his own free will has sold Liqbil-Ḥammu and Bēl-ēṭir-Nabū, the lamutānu-slaves, for the full price of 1 1/3 manū, 5 sheqels of silver to Bēl-iddin, son of Nadin and descendant of Maštuk. The responsibility for any claimant or plaintiff, for whether they are royal slaves or free persons, or for any other claim against the slaves, is assumed by Rīmūt, son of Bēl-ēreš and descendant of Aššuraya.

Witnesses:

Šamaš-A[x], son of Nabū-uballiṣ and descendant of Bēl-ēṭeru;
 Nabū-ušuršu, son of Mušēzib-Bēl and descendant of Rab-tarbašu;
 Kurbannu, son of Šadūnu and descendant of Babutu.

Scribe: Šadūnu, son of Nabū-ēṭir-napšāti and descendant of Babutu.

In Sippar on the 16th day of the month Ulūlu in the 10th year of the reign of Nabonidus, king of Babylon.

Notes

Ln. 1: Kiribtu is the seller, but the responsibility for any claim rests on Rīmūt (ln. 12). Either Rimut is a brother of Kiribtu or the names are referring to the same individual.

Ln. 4: The scribe started to write the feminine determinative SAL, but wrote the masculine determinative over it. There is no conjunction.

Ln. 11: Although a male and female lamutānu-slave are being sold, curiously the feminine determinative is used before amēlūtu. This word is used in the NB period to refer to groups of male and female

slaves.¹ The lamutānu-slaves differed from the qallu slaves in that the former do the menial tasks not assigned to the latter.²

Ln. 18: The name Rab-tarbaṣu is preceded by the masculine determinative which suggests that it was definitely a personal name, although its literal translation is "overseer of the cattle pen."³

¹CAD 1:2:61-2.

²CAD 9:77-8; AHw 534.

³RLA 1:454, para. 32.

FLP 1590

Transliteration

- 1 3 šiq̄lu(GÍN) kaspi(KÙ.BABBAR) ri-ḫi-it kaspi(KÙ.BABBAR)
 2 šīm(ŠAM) 3 qašāti(GIS.PAN.MEŠ)
 3 KUR Gi-mir-ru-ma-a-ta
 4 ^mAmēl(LÚ)-^dNa-na-a aškāpū(^{lú}AŠGAB)
 5 it-ta-ši
 6 araḫ(ITI) Tašrītu(DU₆) UD 21 KAM MU 10 KAM
 7 Nabū(^dAG)-nā'id(NÍ.TUKU) šar(LUGAL) Bābili(TIN.TIR.KI)

Translation

Amēl-Nanā, the leatherworker, has received 3 sheqels of silver, the balance due on the price of 3 Cimmerian bows. On the 21st day of the month Tašrītu in the 10th year of Nabonidus, king of Babylon.

Notes

A leatherworker would likely be in possession of bows in order to make repairs on the fittings, prepare accessories (e. g., bowcases), or fit new strings.

Regarding the reading of ^{lú}U.MUG as ^{lú}AŠGAB, consult the note on FLP 1518:34-35.

Other references to Cimmerian bows are found in Alt, 906. The writing of the adjective as Gi-mir-ru-ma-a-ta appears to be fem. pl., but is not attested elsewhere. Other references to bows qualified

by adjectives of national origin are also listed in AHw, ibid. The bows were surely the composite bows which had become standard in the ordnance of the period, but iconography does not permit distinguishing between the types of bows on the basis of their national origin. With reference to the use of the composite bow, consult the following:

(1). Yadin, The Art of Warfare in Biblical Lands (London: Weidenfeld and Nicolson, 1963), pp. 295-6.

(2). Albright and Mendenhall, "The Creation of the Composite Bow in Canaanite Mythology," JNES 1 (1942): 227-9.

(3). Yadin(Sukenik), "The Composite Bow of the Canaanite Goddess Anath," BASOR #107 (1947): 11-15. Additional bibliography is found in this article.

FLP 1591

Transliteration

- 1 10 šiq̄lu(GÍN) kaspi(KÙ.BABBAR) a-na i-di šá 10 šābē(¹u^{ERIN.MEŠ})
 2 ¹u^{a-gar-ú-tu} šá dul-lu ina É-babbar-ra
 3 ip-pu-uš ^mBānī(DÙ)-ia apil(A) ^mAp-la-a
 4 araḥ(ITI) Ṭebētu(AB) UD 16 KAM MU 10 KAM
 5 Nabū(^dAG)-nā'id(NÍ.TUKU) šar(LUGAL) Bābīli(TIN.TIR.KI)

Translation

Bānīya, the descendant of Aplaya, has received 10 sheqels of silver, the wages for 10 workmen and laborers who worked on E-babbara.

On the 16th day of the month Ṭebētu in the 10th year of the reign of Nabonidus, king of Babylon.

Notes

The tablet is a receipt for wages paid to workmen who worked on the great temple of Šamaš at Sippar. Ellipsis of a verbal predicate is quite common in this type of text; one must supply "has received," "has been paid," or some similar phrase.¹

¹GAG para. 184.

FLP 1592

Transliteration

- 1 3½ šiq̄lu(GÍN) kaspi(KÙ.BABBAR) ir-bi šá' bābi(KÁ)⁷
 2 šá' ul-tu ūm(UD) 27 KAM šá' arah̄(ITI) Ajjaru(GU₄)
 3 a-di ūm(UD) 9 KAM šá' arah̄(ITI) Simānu(SIG₄)
 4 ina qāt(ŠU.II) mšamaš(^dUTU)-šum(MU)-ukīn(GIN)
 5 apil(A) mš^u-la-a a-na
 6 SIG saq-qa-a-ta šu-bul
 7 arah̄(ITI) Simānu(SIG₄) UD 10 KAM MU 11 KAM
 8 Nabū(^dAG)-nā'id(NÍ.TUKU) šar(LUGAL) Bābili(TIN.TIR.KI)

Translation

3½ sheqels of silver, income from the gate from the 27th day of Ajjaru to the 9th day of Simānu, was put at the disposal of šamaš-šum-ukīn, descendant of šulaya, for the purchase of sackcloth.

On the 10th day of the month Simānu in the 11th year of the reign of Nabonidus, king of Babylon.

Notes

Ln. 1: The last sign which I have read as KÁ might also have been read as perhaps šarri(LUGAL) or šēri(EDIN), both of which modify irbu in other texts. Reading KÁ understands the text as referring to offering presented at the gate when entering a temple; a list of such texts is found at CAD 7:175.

FLP 1593

Transliteration

- 1 [. . .] ^{10?}tim[?] [. . .]
 2 šá šābē(¹ERIN.MEŠ) šá UD[?] [. .]
 3 a-na ^{md}In-nin-aḫḫē(ŠEŠ.MEŠ)-[x]
 4 u ^{md}In-nin-šum(MU)-uṣur(URU)⁷
 5 it-ta-šu-ú
 6 araḫ(ITI) Simānu(SIG4) UD 24 KAM
 7 [MU] 11[?] KAM Nabû(^dAG)-nā'id(NÍ.⁷TUKU)⁷
 8 [šar(LUGAL)] Bābili(TIN.TIR.KI)

Notes

The text appears to be a receipt for wages for workmen, but is too fragmentary for a meaningful translation.

FLP 1594

Transliteration

- 1 a-di ūm(UD) 24 KAM šá arah(ITI) Kislimu(GAN)
 2 mBēl(^dEN)-iddin(MU) apil(A)-šú šá mNa-din
 3 mu-šah-ḫi-nu šá ta₅-lam šá parzilli(AN.BAR)
 4 i-na-aš-šá-am-ma a-na
 5 mA-tar-si-im-ki-i i-nam-din
 6 ki-i la it-ta-aš-šá-am-ma
 7 la id-dan-nu
 8 i-za-zi-ma adi(EN) mu-šah-ḫi-nu
 9 šum(MU) Šamaš(^dUTU)
 10 u-še-el-li ù
 11 šim(ŠAM) šá mu-šah-ḫi-šú i-na-aš-ši
 12 lú_{mu-kin} mBānitum(^dDÙ-tum)-ēreš(KAM)
 13 apil(A)-šú šá mKul-lum-ardi(IR)-iá mMarduk(^dŠÚ)-našir(PAP)
 14 apil(A)-šú šá mNergal(^dUGUR)-iddin(MU) mDayyān(^dDI.KUD)-
 šar(LUGAL)-ušur(URÙ)
 15 mār(^{lú}DUMU) šip-ri šá sukkalli(^{lú}SUKKAL)
 16 u ṭupšarru(^{lú}ŠID) mNergal(^dUGUR)-ušallim(GI) apil(A)-šú šá
 17 [mNa]-din Sip-par KI arah(ITI) Kislimu(GAN)
 18 UD 14 KAM MU 13 KAM
 19 Nabū(^dAG)-nā'id(I) šar(LUGAL) Bābili(E.KI)

Translation

On the 24th day of the month Kislimu Bēl-iddin, son of Nadin, is to bring an iron fire-pot of one talammu's capacity and is to give it to Atarsimkī. (6) If he does not bring and give it, then he bears the responsibility; he is to swear by Šamaš and pay the price of the fire-pot.

(12) Witnesses:

Bānitum-ēreš, son of Kullum-ardīya;

Marduk-našir, son of Nergal-iddin;

Dayyān-šar-ušur, the court messenger.

Scribe: Nergal-ušallim, son of Nadin. In Sippar, on the 14th day of the month Kislimu in the 13th year of the reign of Nabonidus, king of Babylon.

Notes

Ln. 3: The mušahḫinu is a fire-pot for cooking or burning incense. It is frequently qualified by the adjective talammu, which is apparently a measure of the capacity.¹ The attested writings of talammu differ. VAS 6:246:6 and Nbk. 426:3 appear to read ta-lam-mu, whereas Nbn. 258:11 and this text read ta₅-lam. The first sign

¹Cf. CAD 16:198 (sub šimdu).

in these other references to this measure is damaged in all but this text. The clear sign at this point may establish TA₅.LAM as a pseudo-logogram for talammu, spelled phonetically in the other references. The muṣahḫinu is usually made of wood, clay, or (more rarely) copper; this is the only reference located by the writer in which this container is made of iron.

Ln. 8: i-za-zi-ma is treated as derived from zāzu. For other examples of this middle-weak verb written with a final i-vowel, consult von Soden, "Unregelmässige Verben in Akkadischen," ZA 50 (1952), pp. 164-9. With reference to the word adi, the scribe appears to have begun to write ^dEN but, realizing the error, did not complete the sign or bother to erase and rewrite.

Discussions of trade in iron in the NB period are found in the doctoral dissertation by Ira Spar, pp. 37-54, and in Oppenheim, "Overland Trade," JCS 21 (1967), 240-242.

FLP 1595

Transliteration

- 1 2 manû(MA.NA) hurāṣi(GUŠKIN) 4 lišāni(EME.ME)
 2 1 manû(MA.NA) hurāṣi(GUŠKIN) 2 mu-kar-ri-šá-nu
 3 5 biltu(GUN) GIŠ ki-sit-ti erēni(GIŠ.ERIN)
 4 5 GUR burāṣi(GIŠ.ŠIM.LI)
 5 2 GADA šal-hu
 6 ir-bi šá šarri(LUGAL)
 7 šá Sin(^dXXX)-mudammiq(SIG₅-iq)
 8 ša rēš(^{1u}SAG) šarri(LUGAL) iš-šá-a
 9 ina bīt(É) Šamaš(^dUTU) maḥir(IGI-ir)
 10 araḥ(ITI) Addaru(ŠE) UD 3 KAM MU 13 KAM
 11 Nabû(^dAG)-nā'id(NÍ.TUKU) šar(LUGAL) Bābili(TIN.TIR.KI)

Translation

2 manû of gold in 4 tongue-shaped ingots, 1 manû of gold in 2 containers,
 5 talents of cedar shavings, 5 GUR of juniper aromatic, 2 garments:
 (these are) the income of the king which Sin-mudammiq, the royal
 commissioner, received at the temple of Šamaš. On the 3rd day of
 the month Addaru in the 13th year of the reign of Nabonidus, king
 of Babylon.

Notes

Ln. 3: The translation cedar shavings is in accord with the CAD.¹

AHw renders kisittu as branches.²

Ln. 4: A discussion of the use and shipment of juniper resin (burāšu) is found in Oppenheim, "Overland Trade," JCS 21 (1967), pp. 243-4.

¹CAD 8:423.

²AHw 486.

FLP 1597

Transliteration

- 1 $\text{mNabú}^{\text{dAG}}\text{-lu-u-sa-lim } \text{lú}^{\text{qal-la}}$
- 2 $\text{šá } \text{mNabú}^{\text{dAG}}\text{-uballiṭ(TIN-it)} \text{ šá } \text{mItti(KI)-Nabú}^{\text{dAG}}\text{-balāṭu(TIN)}$
 $\text{apil(A)-šú } \text{šá } \text{mRi-mut}$
- 3 $\text{apil(A) } \text{mDa-bi-bi a-ki-i ra-šú-tu } \text{šá } \text{muḫḫi(UGU)}$
- 4 $\text{mNabú}^{\text{dAG}}\text{-uballiṭ(TIN-it)} \text{ i-bi-lu } \text{mNergal}^{\text{dUGUR}}\text{-ušallim(GI)}$
- 5 $\text{ú-íl-tim } \text{šá } \text{mNabú}^{\text{dAG}}\text{-lu-ú-sa-lim } \text{šá } \text{mNa-din}$
- 6 $\text{abi(AD)-šú ina qāt(ŠU.II) } \text{mNabú}^{\text{dAG}}\text{-uballiṭ(TIN-it)}$
 $\text{maš-ka-nu } \text{šab-tu}$
- 7 $\text{a-na } \text{mItti(KI)-Nabú}^{\text{dAG}}\text{-balāṭu(TIN) u-kal-li-mu}$
- 8 $\text{a-na la } \text{ú-íl-tim } \text{šá } \text{mItti(KI)-Nabú}^{\text{dAG}}\text{-uballiṭ(TIN)}$
- 9 $[x] \text{NA.A.TI } \text{mItti(KI)-Nabú}^{\text{dAG}}\text{-balāṭu(TIN) } \text{mNabú}^{\text{dAG}}\text{-}[x]$
- 10 $[\dots \text{.} \text{šá } \text{MAŠ.ŠI} \text{.} \dots]$
- 11 $[\dots \text{.} \text{.} \dots]$
- 12 $\text{it-ti} \text{.} \dots]$
- 13 $\text{ra-šú-ut-su ina muḫḫi(UGU) } \text{mNabú}^{\text{dAG}}\text{-lu-ú-sa-lim}^{\text{7}}$
- 14 $\text{lú}^{\text{mu-kin-nu } \text{mNadnaya(SUM-na-a) } \text{apil(A)-šú } \text{šá } \text{mNabú}^{\text{dAG}}\text{-}$
 $\text{ēṭir(SUR) } \text{apil } \text{lú}^{\text{.} \text{.} \text{.}]$
- 15 $\text{mRi-mut-Ea}^{\text{dIDIM}} \text{ } \text{apil(A)-šú } \text{šá } \text{mBa-ni-ia } \text{apil(A) } \text{nappāḫi}^{\text{lúSIMUG}}$
- 16 $\text{m}^{\text{v}}\text{Sul-lu-ma-a } \text{ṭupšarru(DUB.SAR) } \text{mār(DUMU)-šú } \text{šá}$
 $\text{mBēl}^{\text{dEN}}\text{-uballiṭ(TIN-it)}$
- 17 $\text{apil(A) } \text{mBalāṭ(TIN)-su-[x] } \text{Bābili(TIN.TIR.KI) } \text{arah}^{\text{h}}\text{(ITI)}$
 Du'ūzu(ŠU)
- 18 $\text{UD 9 KAM MU 15 KAM Nabú}^{\text{dAG}}\text{-nā'id(I)}$
- 19 $\text{Šar(LUGAL) } \text{Bābili(TIN.TIR.KI)}$

Translation

Itti-Nabû¹-balāṭu, son of Rīmūt and descendant of Dabībi, had taken possession of Nabû¹-lū-salim the slave of Nabû¹-uballiṭ, in accordance with a contract against Nabû¹-uballiṭ. Nergal-ušallim showed to Itti-Nabû¹-balāṭu a contract regarding Nabû¹-lū-salim which Nadin his father had received as a pledge from Nabû¹-uballiṭ. [Lines 8-12 do not have enough context to translate.] . . . the contract regarding Nabû¹-lū-salim.

Witnesses:

Nadnaya, son of Nabû¹-ēṭir and descendant of the family of [x x];

Rīmūt-Ea, son of Banīya and descendant of the family of smiths;

Scribe: Šullumaya, son of Bēl-uballiṭ and descendant of Balāṭsu-[x x].

In Babylon on the 9th day of the month Du'ūzu in the 16th year of the reign of Nabonidus, king of Babylon.

Notes

This tablet exhibits the workings of the clause in most slave sale contracts regarding the responsibility for a clear title to the slave as remaining with the seller.¹ Nergal-ušallim would be a pāqirānu who is also holding a claim to the slave now being used as security in a loan from another man.

Ln. 1: A Nabû¹-lū-salim, also a gallu-slave, is known from other texts; a listing is in Tallqvist NBN, p. 137.

Ln. 4: The sign appears to be 𐎶𐎵 but has been read as lu. The word is treated as derived from the verb bēlu, "to have power of disposition over."

¹Compare in this study, e. g., FLP 1541, 1574, 1589.

FLP 1598

Transliteration

- 1 3 imērū(ANŠE.MEŠ)
 2 1 atānu(SAL.ANŠE)
 3 2 ANŠE mu-ú-ri-e
 4 3⁷ SAL.ANŠE mu-ú-ru-ta⁷
 5 naphar(PAP) 9 imērū(ANŠE.MEŠ)
 6 ina pān(IGI) ^mŠamaš(^dUTU)-eri-ba
 7 a-na ri-'i-i-ti
 8 araḥ(ITI) Araḥsamna(APIN) UD 28 KAM
 9 MU 15 KAM Nabû(^dAG)-nā'id(NÍ.TUKU)
 10 šar(LUGAL) Bābili(TIN.TIR.KI)

Translation

A total of 9 donkeys (3 donkeys, 1 donkey mare, 2 donkey foals, 3 donkey mare foals) were placed at the disposal of Samas-erība for pasturing.

On the 28th day of the month Araḥsamna in the 15th year of the reign of Nabonidus, king of Babylon.

Notes

Ln. 2: The scribe apparently made an error in the number of donkey mares; he rewrote the number and erased the MEŠ sign.

FLP 1600

Transliteration

- 1 4 GUR utṭeti(ŠE.BAR) šá mBēl(EN)-ēṭir(KAR)-Šamaš(dUTU)⁷
 apil(A)-šú šá
- 2 mApIa(A)-a šá ḥarrāni(KASKAL^{II}) šá mNabû(dAG)-aḥa(ŠEŠ)-uṣur(URÙ)
 ina muḥḥi(UGU-ḥi)
- 3 mBēl(dEN)-ēṭir(SUR) apil(A)-šú šá mZēr(NUMUN)-ú-tu
- 4 ina araḥ(ITI) Ajjaru(GU₄) utṭeti(ŠE.BAR) ga-mir-tum i-[nam-din]
- 5 lú^umu-kin₇ mTa-ši-mu apil(A)-šú šá
- 6 mNinurta(dMAŠ)-aḥḥē(ŠEŠ.MEŠ)-iqīša(BA-šá) mDÙ-[x]
- 7 apil mKI.dEN [. . .]
- 8 [. . .] mMarduk(dAMAR.UTU)[. . .]
- 9 [x]Šu-la-a [. . .]
- 10 mAb-da-a' [ITI x UD x KAM]
- 11 MU 15 KAM mNabû(dAG)-nā'id(I)⁷
- 12 šar(LUGAL) Bābili(E.KI)

Translation

4 GUR of barley belonging to Bēl-ēṭir-Šamaš, son of Aplaya, from the business capital of Nabû-aḥa-uṣur, is charged against Bēl-ēṭir, son of Zērutu. In the month Ajjaru he shall pay the full amount of barley. (Witness omitted from translation due to fragmentary character of text.)

On the [x] day of the month [x] in the 15th year of the reign of Nabonidus, king of Babylon.

FLP 1601

Transliteration

- 1 i-na u₄-mu lú⁷mu-kin-nu a-na
 2 mšamaš(^dUTU)-šum(MU)-ú-[kin] apil(A)-šú šá mBēl(^dEN)-ibni(DÙ)
 apil(A) mKu-ri-i
 3 'uk-[tin-nu . . .] d[x]-tak-lak
 4 'rē'i(^{1u}SIPA) [x] šá Bēlet(^dGAŠAN) šá Uruk(UNUG.KI) ina pa-ni-šú
 5 iz-zi-zu ù dul-lu-šú i-pu-šu
 6 lú⁷mu-kin-nu šá ul-tu [. . .]
 7 [. . .]
 8 [. . .] AD [. . .]
 9 ina Bēlet(^dGAŠAN) šá Uruk(UNUG.KI) i-[. . .]
 10 lú⁷mu-kin-nu mArad(IṚ)-^dIn-nin apil(A)-šú šá m[. . .]
 11 apil(A) mš^u-^dNa-na-a mKI-^dA-nim-[. . .]
 12 apil(A)-šú šá mRi-mut mDam-qa-ia apil(A)-šú šá mšil-[la-a]
 13 apil(A) mRi-ma-nu mBa-la-ṭu apil(A)-šú šá mNā'id(I)-[. . .]
 14 apil(A) mKu-ri-i ṭupšarru(lú⁷ŠID) mGi-mil-lu
 15 apil(A)-šú šá m^dIn-nin-zēr(NUMUN)-iddin(MU) Uruk(UNUG.KI)
 16 arah(ITI) Abu(NE) UD 2 KAM MU 16 KAM
 17 Nabū(^dAG)-nā'id(NI.TUKU) šar(LUGAL) Bābili(TIN.TIR.KI)⁷

Notes

The text is clearly litigation and records the testimony of witnesses in a case; the obverse is too fragmentary to permit translation.

The scribe (ln. 14), Gimillu, son of Innin-zēr-iddin, is known from well over fifty tablets published in An.Or. VII, GCCI II, BIN I, NBDM, and YOS VII.¹

¹Spar, p. 13, n. 16.

FLP 1602

Transliteration

- 1 a-di qí-it šá arah(ITI) Kislimu(GAN)
- 2 šá šanat(MU) 16 KAM ^mNabû(^dAG)-nā'id(I) šarri(LUGAL)
- 3 kaspi(KÙ.BABBAR) šá ^{lú}ú-ra-šá ME
- 4 u ^mNergal(^dUGUR)-ušallim(GI) mārū(DUMU.MEŠ) šá ^mNa-din
- 5 apil(A) ^mMaš-tuk ^mRi-mut-Bel(^dEN)
- 6 apil(A)-šú šá ^mBēl(^dEN)-ni-ip-šá-ru
- 7 apil(A) ^mArad(ĪR)-Nergal(^dGIR₄.KÙ)
- 8 ina qāt(ŠU.II) ^mBēl(^dEN)-iddin(MU) e-ṭir
- 9 ^{lú}mu-kin-nu ^mIqīša(BA-šá)-a apil(A)-šú
- 10 šá ^mKi-din-Marduk(^dAMAR.UTU) apil(A) šāḫiti(^{lú}ŠUR) gi-né-e
- 11 ^mBēl(^dEN)-iddin(MU) apil(A)-šú šá ^mKi-rib-tum
- 12 apil(A) ^mŠi-gu-ú-a ṭupšarru(^{lú}ŠID) ^mBēl(^dEN)-uballiṭ(TIN-iṭ)
- 13 apil(A)-šú šá ^mIqīša(BA-šá)-a apil(A) šāḫiti(^{lú}ŠUR) gi-né-e
- 14 Sip-par KI arah(ITI) Arahšamna(APIN) UD 24 KAM
- 15 MU 16 KAM
- 16 Nabû(^dAG)-nā'id(I)
- 17 šar(LUGAL) Bābili(E.KI)

Translation

At the end of the month Kislimu in the 16th year of Nabonidus the king, money belonging to the plowmen[?] and Nergal-ušallim, the sons of Nadin, descendant of Maštuk, shall be paid to Bēl-iddin by Rīmūt-Bēl, son of Bēl-nipšaru and descendant of Arad-Nergal.

(9) Witnesses:

Iqīšaya, son of Kidin-Marduk and descendant of the family
of oil pressers;

Bēl-iddin, son of Kiribtum and descendant of Šigū-a.

Scribe: Bēl-uballit, son of Iqīšaya and descendant of the family
of oil pressers.

In Sippar on the 24th day of the month Araḥsamma in the 16th year
of the reign of Nabonidus, king of Babylon.

Notes

Ln. 3: The exact nature of the urāš-men is not known. Older lexicons on the basis of etymology (erāš¹) and context suggest the meaning plowmen.² A passage such as that in TCL 13:150:3³ certainly favors their being identified as agricultural workers of some sort.

¹CAD 4:285-9. ²Ungnad NRVG1, 30; Delitzsch 1:140.

3. Cited and quoted in CAD 3:127 (2'). See also the note on 150:1 in Moore, NBBAD, p. 304.

Ln. 2: One would expect LUGAL.TIN.TIR.KI, but there are no traces of any other than the LUGAL sign, although the right edge is damaged.

Lns. 10 and 13: sāhitu is usually written ¹ú₁.ŠUR but here ¹ú₁ŠUR only. For this reason I am unable to follow the CAD (16:62, a5'b') in reading išurginū. I would prefer to refer gi-ne-e to ginū.¹

Ln. 17: With reference to the development of the writing E.KI for Babylon, cf. Brinkman, AnOr 43, pp. 167-8 and nn. 1020-21.

¹CAD 5:80-82.

FLP 1603

Transliteration

- 1 pu-ut ^mPalil(^dIGI.DU)-u-še-zib
- 2 apil(A)-šú šá ^mNabû(^dAG)-mukīn(GIN)-apla(A) ^mNabû(^dAG)-mukīn(GIN)-
apla(A)
- 3 abi(AD)-šú ina qāt(ŠU.II) ^mNabû(^dAG)-dannu(DAN) apil(A)-šú
šá ^mNabû(^dAG)-[E? or DU?]
- 4 apil(A) ^mŠu-^dNa-na-a a-di ūm(UD) 20 KAM
- 5 šá arah(ITI) Šabaṭu(ZÍZ) šá šanat(MU) 16 KAM ^mNabû(^dAG)-nā'id(I)
šar(LUGAL) Bābili(E.KI)
- 6 šá gišimmari(GIŠ.GIŠIMMAR) ina eqli(A.ŠÀ) šá ^mNabû(^dAG)-dannu(DAN)
i-du
- 7 na-ši ki-i ūm(UD) 21 KAM šá arah(ITI) Šabaṭu(ZÍZ)
- 8 la ʾit⁷-tab-bi l manû(MA.NA) kaspi(KÙ.BABBAR)
- 9 ba-[x] da-a-ku šá gišimmari(GIŠ.GIŠIMMAR)
- 10 a-na ^mNabû(^dAG)-dannu(DAN) na-ši
- 11 ^lmu-kin-ni ^mIli'(DA)-Marduk(^dAMAR.UTU) apil(A)-šú šá
- 12 ^mNabû(^dAG)-šum(MU)-ukīn(GIN) apil(A) ṭābiḫi(^lúGÍR.LAL) ^mBa-[x x]
- 13 apil(A)-šú šá ^mKudurri(NÍG.GUB) apil(A) ^lú[. . .]-ka
- 14 ^m[x] -bēl(EN)-šú-nu apil(A)-šú šá [. . .] apil(A) ṭābiḫi(^lúGÍR.LAL)
- 15 [ṭupšarru(^lúŠID)] ^mNabû(^dAG)-[mušētiq]-urri(UD.DA) apil(A)-šú
- 16 šá ^mLa-ba-ši-Marduk(^dŠU) apil(A) ^mE-gi-bi
- 17 Uruk(UNUG.KI) arah(ITI) Šabaṭu(ZÍZ) UD 2 KAM
- 18 MU 16 KAM ^mNabû(^dAG)-nā'id(NÍ.TUKU)
- 19 šar(LUGAL) Bābili(TIN.TIR.KI)

Translation

With reference to the responsibility of Palil-ušēzib, son of Nabû-mukīn-apla: Nabû-mukīn-apla, his father, from Nabû-dannu, son of Nabû-[x] and descendant of Šu-Nanā, on the 20th day of the month Šabaṭu in the 16th year of the reign of Nabonidus, king of Babylon, is to receive dates as rent on a field held by Nabû-dannu. If by the 21st day of the month Šabaṭu he has not declared (the yield), he shall pay 1 manû of silver (additional payment). Responsibility for the death of the date palms is borne by Nabû-dannu.

(11) Witnesses:

Ili'-Marduk, son of Nabû-šum-ukīn and descendant of the family of butchers;

Ba-[x x], son of Kudurri and descendant of [. .];

[x]-bēlšunu, son of [. .], descendant of the family of butchers.

Scribe: Nabû-mušētiq-urri, son of Labaši-Marduk and descendant of Egibi.

In Uruk on the 7th day of the month Šabaṭu in the 16th year of the reign of Nabonidus, king of Babylon.

Notes

The syntax of this small text is difficult; one could possibly translate the text in such a way as to make Nabu-mukīn-apla the debtor and Nabū[^]-dannu the creditor rather than the reverse. The conflicting evidence appears, e. g., in the fact that the tablet concerns the pūtu of Palil-ušēzib (usually a reference to the debtor), but also refers to a payment received ina qāt Nabū[^]-dannu (usually a reference to the payment from a debtor).

Ln. 8: I have read it-tab-bi as "declaring the yield" since the debt must have been for a percentage of the crop and the amount is not exactly specified. The IT sign appears rather to be QAR, but is damaged.

Ln. 9: The context calls for a fine or additional payment for failure to meet the contracted obligations within the specified period; even though damage to the tablet at this point is minor, I have not been able to suggest a restoration.

Ln. 9: With reference to the use of dāku about the death of date palms, cf. CAD 3:41; AHw 152; Landsberger, AfO Bei. 17, N b 2 (p. 43), L k 10 (p. 35); San Nicolò, "Parerga Babylonica VIII: Zu den Klauseln der neubabylonischen Pachtverträge über Dattelpalmengärten," ArOr 4 (1932), 344-48.

FLP 1604

Transliteration

- 1 4 manû(MA.NA) kaspi(KÙ.BABBAR) šá ina 1 šiqu(GÍN) pit-qa
 2 20 GUR uṭṭeti(ŠE.BAR) 2 GUR kibti(ŠE.GIG) šá
 3 mBa-ba-'a-a-a apil(A)-šú šá mKu-ul-ma-a'
 4 ina muḫḫi(UGU-ḫi) mTir-ša-ma-du apil(A)-šú šá
 5 mAs-šu-bi-i' šá arḫi(ITI) ina muḫḫi(UGU-ḫi)
 6 1 ma-ni-e 1 šiqu(GÍN) kaspi(KÙ.BABBAR) ina muḫḫi(UGU-ḫi)-šú
 7 i-rab-bi e-lat ú-ìl-tim šá
 8 6 manû(MA.NA) kaspi(KÙ.BABBAR) 20 GUR uṭṭeti(ŠE.BAR) šá
 9 mId-di-ia šá ina muḫḫi(UGU) mTir-ša-ma-du
 10 šá mBa-ba-'a-a-a pu-ut
 11 e-ṭè-ru na-šu-ú
 12 lú_{mu}-^rkin⁷ mdZa-ri-qu-šum(MU)-iddin(MU)
 13 apil(A)-šú šá mdZa-ri-qu-zēr(NUMUN)-ibni(DÙ)
 14 mQa-ti-ri-'i apil(A)-šú šá
 15 mA-tar-si-im-ki-'i
 16 ṭupšarru(lú^šSID) mItti(KI)-Nabû(^dAG)-balāṭu(TIN) apil(A)-šú šá
 mŠamas(^dUTU)-napīštim(ZI-tim)-uṣur(URÙ)⁷
 17 apil(A) mNūr(ZÁLAG)-^dPap-sukkal Sip-par KI arah(ITI) Addaru(ŠE)
 18 UD 13 KAM MU 16 KAM Nabû(^dPA)-nā'id(I)
 19 šar(LUGAL) Bābili(KÁ.DINGIR.RA.KI)

Translation

4 manû of silver which is 1/8 alloy, 20 GUR of barley and 2 GUR of wheat belonging to Baba'â, son of Kulmâ', are charged against Tirša-madu, son of Aššubī'. Monthly he is to pay 1 sheqel on each manû charged against him. (7) With reference to the additional debt of 6 manû. of silver, 20 GUR of barley belonging to Iddīya which is charged against Tirša-madu, Baba'â has assumed the responsibility to pay.

(12) Witnesses:

Zariqu-šum-iddin, son of Zariqu-zēr-ibni;

Qatirī', son of Atarsimkī'.

Scribe: Itti-Nabû-balātu, son of Šamaš-napištim-ušur and descendant of Nūr-Papsukkal.

In Sippar on the 13th day of the month Addaru in the 16th year of the reign of Nabonidus, king of Babylon.

FLP 1605

Transliteration

- 1 [. .] šá Bēlet(^dGAŠAN) šá Uruk(UNUG.KI) šá [. .]
2 [. .] mIqīšaya(ŠA-šá-a) mBa-si-ia [. .]
3 apil(A)-šú šá mZēri(NUMUN)-ia šá šarri(LUGAL) ú-íl-tim [. .]
4 i-'i-lí mKal-ba-a u m^uMukīn(GIN)-apla(A) dul-lu ša uṭṭeti(ŠE.BAR)
muḫhi(UGU) [. .]
5 it-ti a-ḫa-meš ip-pu-uš-šu-u' mim-ma
6 ma-la ina libbi(ŠÀ-bi) ip-pu-uš-šu-u' a-ḫa-a-ti-šu-nu
7 na-mur-ti ù šu-uš-bu-tu šá šarri(LUGAL)
8 it-ti a-ḫa-meš i-nam-din-nu-u'
9 zēru(ŠE.NUMUN) ma-la zēru(ŠE.NUMUN) a-ḫa-meš u-kal-la-mu
10 alpū(GU₄.MES) ù ikkarū(¹uENGAR.MEŠ) šá ú-za-'a-zu
11 dul-lu šá ina bi-ri-šú-nu ip-pu-uš-šu-u'
12 iltēn(1-en) 2-ta ÀM šá ṭa-ri il-qu
13 lū^umu-kin-nu mBēl(^dEN)-iddin(MU) apil(A)-šú šá mNabū(^dAG)-šum(MU)-
iddin(MU) apil(A) mBa-si-íá⁷
14 mAr-ra-bi apil(A)-šú šá mNabū(^dAG)-aḫa(ŠEŠ)-ēreš(KAM) apil(A)
mHu-un-zu-u
15 mZēri(NUMUN)-ia apil(A)-šú šá m^dNa-na-a-ēreš(KAM) apil(A)
mKi-din-Marduk(^dAMAR.UTU)
16 mItti(KI)-šamaš(^dUTU)-balāṭu(TIN) apil(A)-šú šá mNabū(^dAG)-
zēr(NUMUN)-ukīn(GIN)
17 mNabū(^dAG)-aḫa(ŠEŠ)-iddin(MU) apil(A)-šú šá mArad(ĪR)-^dNa-na-a

- 18 ^mAr-ra-bi apil(A)-šú šá ^mŠu-la-a
 19 ^mBa-ni-ia apil(A)-šú šá ^mNa-tu-nu
 20 ^rtupšarru(^lúšID) ^mŠamaš(^dUTU)-zēr(NUMUN)-ušabši(GÁL-ši) apil(A)-šú
 šá ^mNergal(^dUGUR)-ina-tēši(SUH)-ētir(SUR)
 21 apil(A) ^mTab-ni-e-a kar ^dNa-na-a ši-i-ḫi
 22 šá Bēlet(^dGAŠAN) šá Uruk(UNUG.KI) URU.KU.U.MU.MEŠ
 23 [araḫ(ITI) x] UD 27 KAM MU 16 KAM
 24 Nabû(^dAG)-nā'id(NÍ.TUKU) šar(LUGAL) Bābili(TIN.TIR.KI)

Translation

. . . of the goddess of Uruk . . . (3) have entered a contract with the king. Kalbaya and Mukīn-apla shall do work together for barley which . . . (6) As much as there is they shall do. They shall pay the gift and šusbutu-tax of the king in equal shares. (9) They shall produce a receipt for as much acreage as they hold together. The oxen and plowmen that they divide shall do the work between them. Each of the two shall take a copy (of the tablet).

Witnesses:

Bēl-iddin, son of Nabû-šum-iddin and descendant of Basiya;
 Arrabi, son of Nabû-aḫa-ēreš and descendant of Hunzû;
 Zēriya, son of Nanā-ēreš and descendant of Kidin-Marduk;
 Itti-Šamaš-balātu, son of Nabû-zēr-ukīn;
 Nabû-aḫa-iddin, son of Arad-Nanā;

Arrabi, son of Šulaya;

Bānīya, son of Natunu.

Scribe: Šamaš-zēr-ušabši, son of Nergal-ina-tēši-ēṭir and descendant of Tabnē-a.

In Kār-Nanā, the district of the goddess of Uruk, the city KU.U.MU.MEŠ, on the 27th day of [x] month in the 16th year of the reign of Nabonidus, king of Babylon.

Notes

Ln. 22: I have not been able to identify the location of URU.KU.U.MU.MEŠ.

Ln. 7: The Š-stem of šabātu has the meanings "to establish in a feudal holding" and "to provide with income."¹ This particular tax, mentioned in the text involving a contract with the king, would certainly refer then to the payment made to secure a royal grant.

Ln. 9: For kalāmu in this translation, see CAD 8:521-2.

¹CAD 16:37-8.

FLP 1606

Transliteration

- 1 16 šiqu(GÍN) kaspi(KÛ.BABBAR) ri-ḫi-ti šīm(ŠÁM) imēri(ANŠE)?
2 šá mNabû(dAG)-zēr(NUMUN)-iddin(MU) apil(A)-šú šá mUr-du
3 ina muḫḫi(UGU-ḫi) mBēl(EN)-ēṭir(SUR)-šamaš(dUTU)
4 apil(A)-šú šá mApila(A)-a um(UD) 2 KAM [šá araḫ x]
5 kaspi(KÛ.BABBAR) AM 16 šiqu(GÍN) [. . .]
6 qaqqadu(SAG.DU)-šú i-[nam-din]
7 lúmu-kin₇ [. . .]
8 apil(A)-šú šá mArad(IR)-d [. . .]
9 apil(A)-šú šá md [. . .]
10 apil(A)-šú šá mBēl(dEN)-iqīša(BA-šá) [. . .]
11 u ṭupšarru(lúSID) mEnlil(d50)-uballiṭ(BA.TI.LA)
12 apil(A)-šú šá mPir-'u Nippur(EN.LÍL.KI) araḫ(ITI) Ajjaru(GU₄)
13 UD 26 KAM MU 17 KAM
14 mNabû(dAG)-nā'id(I) šar(LUGAL) Bābili(E.KI)

Translation

16 sheqels of silver, the balance of the price of a donkey, belonging to Nabû-zēr-iddin, son of Urdu, is charged against Bēl-ēṭir-šamaš, son of Aplaya. On the 2nd day of [x] month, silver in the amount of 16 sheqels, the principal, he shall pay.

Witnesses: (8) . . . (10) son of Bēl-aḫḫē-iqīša.

Scribe: Enlil-uballiṭ, son of Pir-'u. In Nippur on the 27th day of the month Ajjaru in the 17th year of Nabonidus, king of Babylon.

Notes

Ln. 12: Tablets in the NB period from Nippur are rare. In this case, the upper horizontal wedge which distinguishes LÍL from NUN is faint; otherwise, the location would be EN.NUN.KI (=maṣṣarti[?]), a location I have not been able to identify. The scarcity of documents from Nippur is testimony to the slow recovery of that city following its sack and destruction by Nabopolassar due to its support of Assyria.¹

¹E. von Voigtlander, "A Survey of Neo-Babylonian History" (Ph.D. dissertation, University of Michigan, 1963), pp. 68-9.

FLP 1607

Transliteration

- 1 ḥarrānu(KASKAL^{II}) šá kutimmu(^{1ú}KÜ.DIM)-ú-tu
- 2 šá ^mNabú(^dAG)-uballiṭ(TIN-iṭ) apil(A)-šú šá ^mNabú(^dAG)-iqbi(E)
- 3 apil(A) ^mArkāt(EGIR)-ilāni(DINGIR.MEŠ) ù Kal-ba-a
- 4 apil(A)-šú šá ^mNabú(^dAG)-ṭaq-bi-^rlīšir(GIŠ) apil(A)⁷ ^mZēru(NUMUN)-tú
- 5 ^ršá⁷ it-ti a-ḥa-meš [il-li] ku-ma
- 6 ḥarrāni(KASKAL^{II})-šú-nu it-ti a-ḥa-meš
- 7 zu-ú-za-'u ta-a-ri
- 8 ù da-bi-bi ina bi-ri-šú-nu
- 9 ia-a-nu
- 10 ^{1ú}mu-kin-nu ^{md}Innin-na-aḥḥē(ŠEŠ.MEŠ)-iddin(MU)
- 11 apil(A)-šú šá ^mNabú(^dAG)-bu-un-šū-tur
- 12 apil(A) ^mḤu-^rzu⁷-ú ^mAḥu(ŠEŠ)-ba-nu
- 13 apil(A)-šú šá ^mGu-gu⁷-ia ^mIna-tēši(SUH)-ēṭir(SUR)
- 14 apil(A)-šú šá ^mNa-din apil(A) ^mE-kur-^rza-kir⁷
- 15 u ṭupšarru(^{1ú}ŠID) ^mIqīša(BA-šá)-Marduk(^dAMAR.UTU) apil(A)-šú šá
- 16 ^mNabú(^dAG)-pir'a(NUNUZ)-uṣur(URU) apil(A) ṭābiḥi(^{1ú}GIR.LÁ)
- 17 URU E-lam-mu arah(ITI) Addaru(ŠE)
- 18 UD 23 KAM MU 7 KAM ^mNabú(^dAG)-nā'id(I)
- 19 šar(LUGAL) Bābili(E.KI)

Translation

With reference to the capital of the goldsmith's trade which Nabû-uballit, son of Nabû-iqbi and descendant of Arkât-ilāni, and Kalbaya, son of Nabû-taqbi-līšir and descendant of Zērutu, have amassed together, they shall divide their capital equally. There is to be no dispute between them.

Witnesses:

Innina-aḫḫē-iddin, son of Nabû-būn-šūtur, descendant of Hunzū;

Aḫu-banū, son of Guguya;

Ina-tēšī-ēṭir, son of Nadin, descendant of Ekur-zakir.

Scribe: Iqīša-Marduk, son of Nabû-pir'a-ušur, descendant of the family of slaughterers.

In Elammu on the 23rd day of the month Addaru in the 7th year of the reign of Nabonidus, king of Babylon.

Notes

For other texts and discussions of the goldsmith's trade, see Weisberg, YNER 1, 60-66 and a response to that volume by Renger, "Notes on the Goldsmiths, Jewelers, and Carpenters of Neo-Babylonian Eanna," JAOS 91 (1971):494-503.

Ln. 5: Prof. Erle Leichty suggested the restorations for the verb alāku to me. The writer would also like to suggest that the use of the phrase ḥarrānu alāku, usually meaning "to take a journey," here has the meaning "to risk capital in the market" or (assuming

a profit) "to amass capital." This latter use would derive from the common semantic element of making a venture.¹

Ln. 12: Hu-zu-ú is likely an assimilated form of the common name Hunzú.

Ln. 16: It is not known whether to read ^{1ú}GÍR.LÁ as tābiḥu or naš patri in the NB period. A discussion is found in Brinkman, Or NS 34 (1965):249.

¹CAD 6:106-113.

FLP 1609

Transliteration

- 1 1/3 (manú¹) 3 šiq¹lu(GÍN) hurāš¹i(GUŠKIN) sām¹u(SA₅)
 2 620 sa-an-ḥa-na
 3 NÍG šá¹ kul-lu-lu šá¹ ili(DINGIR) Uruk(UNUG)-i-ti
 4 mNabú¹(^dAG)-šum(MU)-ukīn(GIN) mahir(IGI-ir)
 5 arah¹(ITI) Šabaṭu(ZÍZ) UD 13 KAM
 6 MU 3 KAM
 7 20 it-ti a-a-lu
 8 ḥi-i-di-ú¹
 9 napḥar(PAP) napḥar(PAP) 640

Translation

Nabú-šum-ukīn has received 1/3 manú¹, 3 sheqels of red gold for 620 sanḥana for the headdress of the goddess of Uruk. On the 13th day of the month Šabaṭu, in the 3rd year. (The amount includes) 20 beads with stag figures. The total number of items is 640.

Notes

Ln. 2: The exact nature of the sanḥana is not known. The headdress for the statues of the various gods in the NB period was made of linen embroidered with purple wool;¹ the sanḥana would

¹CAD 8:528.

be pendants or other items of jewelry sewn into the headdress.

The number 620 is the highest number of this article attested and suggests that links in a chain may also be meant.¹

Ln. 7: Other references to representations of stages or deers in precious substances are found in CAD 1:1:226.

Ln. 3: One could also read the NIG šá as dittography and emend be deleting.

Ln. 8: The writing of hīdu is the only such writing attested.²

It is another example of the problem with final vowels in NB.³

There are many examples of cases where the vowel is not historically justified but is the same as that of the preceding syllable.⁴

¹The references in AHw 2:1023 are all for lower numbers, the largest there listed being 32. The total of 640 items from a little over 1/3 lb. of gold attests to the small size.

²CAD 6:182f.; AHw 344. ³Cf. the note at FLP 1550:2-3.

⁴Hyatt, Final Vowels, pp. 16-18.

FLP 1610

Transliteration

- 1 1 ½ manú(MA.NA) 2 šiq̄lu(GÍN) parzilli(AN.BAR)
 2 šu-ri-e u sik-ka-a-tú
 3 mNabú(dAG)-zēr(NUMUN)-iddin(MU) mahir(IGI-ir)
 4 arah(ITI) Ulūlu(KIN) UD 22 KAM
 5 MU 7 KAM

Translation

Nabú-zēr-iddin has received 1½ manú, 2 sheqels of iron for
šu-ri-e and nails. On the 22nd day of Ulūlu in the 7th year.

Notes

In unpublished notes on the material culture of this period, A. Leo Oppenheim identified šu-ri-e as "a metal object." Its occurrence with an amount of metal this small and with sikkatu suggests it may also have been a type of fastener.

FLP 1611

Transliteration

- 1 qēmu(ZÌ.DA) ma-hír arah(ITI) Nisannu(BÁR) UD 2 KAM MU 8 KAM
 2 1 (PI) 1 sūtu(BÁN) mMar-duk-a apil(A) mNabû(^dAG)-zēr(NUMUN)-ibni(DÙ)
 3 1 (PI) 4 sūtu(BÁN) mE.A.KÁ.PAP.PAP.ŠE šá 1 (PI) 4 sūtu(BÁN)
 4 1 (PI) 3 sūtu(BÁN) mNabû(^dAG)-zēr(NUMUN)-ukīn(GIN)
 apil <<m>> mKudurri(NÍG.ĜUB) 4 7PI7

Notes

I have not been able to identify the PN and construction on line 3.

The signs PAP.PAP.ŠE might be read as BÚLUG.

FLP 1612

Transliteration

- 1 1 manû(MA.NA) 1 šiqu(GÍN) kaspi(KÙ.BABBAR) šá' mŠum(MU)-ukīn(GIN)
 2 apil(A)-šú šá' mBēl(EN)-zēri(NUMUN) ina qāt(ŠU.II) mBāni(DÙ)-ia
 apil(A) mKudurri(NIĠ.GUB)
 3 na-šá'-a
 4 10 šiqu(GÍN) kaspi(KÙ.BABBAR) a-na hi-ru-tu nāri(I₇)
 5 šá' 70 AM a-na mIna-tēši(SUĤ)-ēṭir(SUR)
 6 apil(A) mdNa-na-a-ēreš(KAM) na-din
 7 arah(ITI) Abu(NE) UD 21 KAM MU 8 KAM
 8 Nabû-[nā'id(NÍ.TUKU)] šar(LUGAL) Bābili(TIN.TIR.KI)

Translation

1 manû, 1 sheqel of silver belonging to Šum-ukīn son of Bēl-zēri
 was received from Bāniya, descendant of Kudurri. (4) 10 sheqels of
 silver was paid to Ina-tēši-ēṭir, descendant of Nanā-ēreš, for
 digging work on 70 (cubits) of canal.

On the 21st day of the month Abu in the 8th year of the reign of
 Nabonidus, king of Babylon.

Notes

Ln. 8: The space available and the one wedge suggest NÍ.TUKU as
 the restoration.

FLP 1613

Transliteration

- 1 $1\frac{1}{2}$ manû(MA.NA) tu-ma-nu
 2 šá a-na lu-bu-uš-ti
 3 šá arah(ITI) Addaru(ŠE) a-na išpari(¹uš.BAR)
 4 nadna(SUM-na) $1/3$ (manû) 8 šiqu(GÍN)
 5 a-na bīt(É) dul-lu
 6 10 šiqu(GÍN) a-na pa-pa-hu
 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ manû(MA.NA) ta-ha-ap-šú
 8 $1/3$ šiqu(GÍN) a-na
 9 ta-qī-pi
 10 bu-da la-ni-e
 11 šá ūm(UD) 20 KAM šá arah(ITI) Addaru(ŠE)
 12 12 šiqu(GÍN) a-na lu-bu-uš-tú
 13 šá Palil(^dIGI.DU) šá UBARA.KI
 14 arah(ITI) Addaru(ŠE) Šanat(MU) 9 KAM

Translation

$1\frac{1}{2}$ manû of spun flax for the clothing ceremony of the month Addaru was given to the weaver. $1/3$ manû, 8 sheqels was delivered to the workroom. 10 sheqels was delivered to the shrine.
 (7) $\frac{1}{2}$ manû, $1/3$ sheqel of (a special type of) wool was delivered for dyeing a shoulder garment. On the 20th day of Addaru 12 sheqels for clothing Palil of UBARA was delivered. In Addaru in the 9th year.

Notes

This text deals with the preparation of garments for the cult images.¹

The syntax is difficult due to the repeated ellipsis of the verb.

Ln. 1: An extensive philological and textual survey of tumanu is found in Oppenheim, "Overland Trade," JCS 21 (1967), 247-52.

Ln. 7: In unpublished notes on the material culture of the NB period, Oppenheim identified tahapšu as a special type of wool.

Lns. 9-10: The precise significance of these lines eludes me.

I have not been able to locate any similar citations. For

ta-ki-pi, see Bezold, Glossar, p. 292b, "to be dyed" and

CAD 2:103 (GUN=barāmu=tuk-ku-pu). I have read bu-da la-ni-e

(literally, "shoulder of the body") as referring to a type of

garment. The signs bu-da could conceivably be read as

GID-da.

Ln. 13: For UBARA.KI, see the note at FLP 1546:6.

¹See FLP 1520 for a similar text and bibliography.

FLP 1624

Transliteration

- 1 1 ^mNabū(^dAG)-ri-man-ni
 2 2 ^mBēl(^dEN)-na-din-apla(A)
 3 1 ^mRi-mut-Bēl(^dEN)
 4 1 nappāhu(^{lú}SIMUG)

Translation

1 to Nabū-rimanni, 2 to Bēl-nadin-apla, 1 to Rīmūt-Bēl, 1 to the smith.

FLP 1624

Transliteration

- 1 1 ^mNabū(^dAG)-ri-man-ni
 2 2 ^mBēl(^dEN)-na-din-apla(A)
 3 1 ^mRi-mut-Bēl(^dEN)
 4 1 nappāḫu(^lúSIMUG)

Translation

1 to Nabū-rimanni, 2 to Bēl-nadin-apla, 1 to Rīmūt-Bēl, 1 to the smith.

CHAPTER IV

INDICES

A. Index of Personal Names

The following abbreviations are used in this index for describing the relationships of the parties: f., father; s., son; anc., ancestor; desc., descendant; daught., daughter; bros., brother.

A-a-ra-pa-'a, anc. of Rīmūt, 1519:3

Ab-da-'a, 1600:10

Abiram, f. of Nabu-damqa-ilani, 1528:5

Adad(^dIM)-ēreš(KAM), f. of Bunene-sar-usur, 1586:2

Aḫḫē(ŠEŠ.MEŠ)-šá-a, f. of Bēl-ēṭir, 1559:5

Aḫu(ŠEŠ)-bani(DÙ-i), and. of Marduk-zēr-ibni and Nabû-aḫḫē-uballit, 1530:15; 1545:6

Aḫu(ŠEŠ)-ba-nu, son of Guguya, 1607:12

Aḫu(ŠEŠ)-ēreš(KAM), anc. of Rīmūt, 1519:12

Aḫūtu(ŠEŠ-'u-ú-tu), anc. of Bēl-naṣir, 1517:11

Amēl(LÚ)-Nabû(^dAG), scribe, desc. of Nabû- . . . , 1528:20

Amēl(LÚ)-^dNa-na-a:

1. son of Nergal- . . . , bros. of Samas-erba, 1527:4
2. s. of Tabnê-a, 1527:8
3. s. of Nanâ-ēreš, 1585:11
4. the leatherworker (aškāpu), 1590:4

A-mi-du-'a, son of Badadad, 1554:3

Am-me-ni-ilāni(DINGIR.MEŠ), anc. of Ša-Nabû-šū, 1528:17

Amurru(^dKUR.GAL)-dannu(DAN), f. of Dalīli-Amurru-tamlū, 1536:4

Amurru(^dKUR.GAL)-ri-man-ni, anc. of Ina-ṣilli-Nanâ, 1565:3

Ana(DIŠ)-É-an-na-itâr(GUR), desc. of Marduk-erība, 1566:7

Ana(DIŠ)-Ištar(^dINNIN)-tak-lak, 1539:1

^dA-nu-aḥa(ŠEŠ)-iddin(MU), s. of Sin-ibni, 1583:13

^dA-num-aḥa(ŠEŠ)-uṣur(PAP), s. of Bēl-naṣir, 1523:1, 13; 1524:1, 13

^dA-nu-zēr(NUMUN)-ibni(DÙ), s. of Ina-tēši-ētir, 1567:3

Aplaya(A-a):

1. s. of Maštuk, 1518:15, 19
2. s. of Nabû-dannu, desc. of shepherds, 1530:20
3. s. of Bēl-aḥa-iddin, desc. of salt merchant, 1555:6
4. f. of Bēl-ētir-Šamaš, 1600:1; 1606:4
5. f. of Ea-iddin, desc. of Bēl-eṭeru, 1552:14
6. f. of Bēl-šum-iškun, desc. of priest of Ninurta, 1552:1
7. anc. of Bānīya, 1591:3

A-qa-ba-a, f. of Itti-Šamaš-balātu, 1574:16

A-qar-aplu(A), f. of Nergal-naṣir, desc. of Bēl-apla-uṣur, 1532:4

Arad(IR̄)-^dGu-la, s. of Nadin, desc. of Sin-lēq-unninni, 1533:3, 9

Arad(IR̄)-^dIn-nin/^dINNIN/-ni:

1. s. of Bēl-aḥa-iddin, desc. of the rab bani, 1555:15
2. s. of Bēl-ušēzib, 1531:9
3. scribe, son of Nabû-aḥa-iddin, 1532:14
4. scribe, son of Nabû-aḥḥe-iddin, 1563:19
5. anc. of Bēl-ētir, 1540:5
6. desc. of Šu-Nana, 1602:10

Arad(IR̄)-Nabû(^dAG):

1. s. of Ezupaḥir, 1537:8
2. oil presser, f. of Balātu, desc. of oil pressers, 1551;17;
1558:15
3. desc. of the barber, 1561:15

Arad(IR̄)-^dNa-na-a:

1. f. of Nabû-aḥa-iddin, 1605:17
2. anc. of Balātu, 1580:2

Arad(IR̄)-Nergal(^dGIR₄.KÙ):

1. anc. of Nabû-iddin, 1523:18; 1524:19
2. anc. of Bēl-nipšaru and Rīmūt-Bēl, 1602:7

Arad(IR̄)-^dPap-sukkal, anc. of Gimillu and Nabû-bani-aḥa, 1555:14

Ardīya(ĪR-ia/a):

1. scribe, s. of Nabû-ahhe-ušallim, 1555:17;
2. f. of Innin-na-zēr-ibni, 1533:43
3. f. of Ša-Nabû-šū, 1561:8
4. anc. of Šu, 1571:6
5. desc. of Manna-ki-arba-il, 1566:8; 1575:7

Arkāt-ilāni (Ar/Ar'-kāt-MEŠ/ta-DINGIR.MEŠ), anc. of Nabû-iqbi and Nabû-uballiṭ, 1582:5; 1574:8; 1607:3

Ar-ra-bi:

1. s. of Nabû-bēl-ilāni, 1585:10
2. s. of Nabû-aḥa-ēreš, desc. of Hunzū, 1605:14
3. s. of Šulaya, 1605:18

Ar-rab-tum, anc. of Bammā and Bēl-ahhe-iqīša, 1533:35

Aš-šu-bi-i', f. of Tirša-madu, 1604:5

Aš-šur-a-a, anc. of Bēl-ēreš, Kiribtu, and Rīmūt, 1589:2, 13

A-tar-si-im-ki-i'

1. s. of Qa-ti-ri-i', 1604:15
2. 1594:5

Ayaḥu(A-a-ḥu), 1523:8; 1524:8

Ba-ba-'a-a-a, s. of Ku-ul-ma-a', 1604:2, 10

Ba-bu-tú:

1. anc. of Nabû-ēṭir-napšāti and Šadunu, 1589:21
2. anc. of Kurbannu and Šadunu, 1589:19

Ba-da-da-ad, f. of Amidū'a, 1554:4

Balāt(TIN)-su; Ba-laṭ-su:

1. 1519:6; 1534:3, 6, 8
2. s. of Kiribtu, desc. of Ḫēṭir-Marduk, 1533:42
3. s. of Marduk-šum-ušur, desc. of rab bani, 1541:11
4. s. of Nabû-našir, 1574:18
5. s. of Nabû-zēr-iddin, 1532:13
6. f. of Ediya, 1563:18
7. f. of Innin-zēr-ušabši, 1541:17; 1551:15
8. f. of Nabû-mušētiq-urri, 1585:7
9. anc. of Bēl-uballiṭ and Šullumaya, 1597:17
10. anc. of Innina-zēr-ušabši, 1530:21
11. oil presser, desc. of Arad-Nanā, 1580:2
12. desc. of Kiribtu, 1528:16
13. desc. of Nabaya, 1533:40

Ba-la-tu:

1. 1558:6
2. scribe, s. of Arad-Nabû, desc. of oil pressers, 1551:16; 1558:12
3. s. of Kalbaya, 1586:2, 7
4. s. of Nā'id-. . ., desc. of Kurī, 1602:13
5. s. of Šumaya, desc. of x-^dPap-sukkal, 1545:12
6. f. of Šamaš-nadin-šum, 1549:15
7. anc. of Bulluṭ and Zērīya, 1536:11
8. desc. of Bēl-ēpuš, 1540:6

Ba-am-ma-a, f. of Bēl-aḫḫē-iqīša and desc. of Arabtum, 1533:35

Ba-ni-e, s. of Tabnē-a, desc. of fishermen, 1541:13

Bānitum(^dDU-tum)-ēreš(KAM), s. of Kullum-ardīya, 1594:13

Ba-ni-ia/^dU-ia:

1. 1539:12
2. s. of Natunu, 1605:19
3. s. of Tabnē-a, desc. of fishermen, 1549:13 (Cf. Ba-ni-e.)
4. f. of Rīmūt-^dEa, desc. of smiths, 1597:15
5. desc. of Aplaya, 1591:3
6. desc. of Kudurri, 1612:2

Ba-(as)-si-ia:

1. 1605:2
2. anc. of Bēl-zēr and Šum-ukīn, 1561:4
3. anc. of Nabû-šum-iddin and Bēl-iddin, 1605:13
4. anc. of Silim-Bēl and Marduk-šum-ušur, 1559:14

Ba-su-ru, s. of Kuššaya, 1582:13

Ba-zu-zu:

1. 1619:1
2. s. of Nabû-zēr-iqīša, 1561:6

Bēl(^dEN)-aḫa(ŠEŠ)-iddin(MU):

1. f. of Aplaya, desc. of salt merchant, 1555:6
2. f. of Bēl-ētir, desc. of rab bani, 1555:2
3. f. of Nabû-šum-ukīn and Arad-Innīn, desc. of rab bani, 1555:15

Bēl(^dEN)-aḫḫē(ŠEŠ.MEŠ)-erība(SU), f. of Nergal-našir, 1584:5

Bēl(^dEN)-aḫḫē(ŠEŠ.MEŠ)-iddin(MU), f. of Bēl-iddin, desc. of Būšu, 1556:12

Bēl(^dEN)-aḫḫē(ŠEŠ.MEŠ)-iqīša(BA-šá):

1. 1539:3
2. s. of Bammaya, desc. of Arrabtum, 1533:35
3. s. of Eṭir-Marduk, desc. of Egibi, 1541:12
4. s. of Mušēzib-Marduk, desc. of Egibi, 1547:10
5. f. of Nadin, desc. of Egibi, 1559:15; 1560:12; 1583:11; 1584:21
6. desc. of Egibi, 1539:8
7. desc. of Sin-tabni, 1539:7

Bēl(^dEN)-aḫḫē(ŠEŠ.MEŠ)-līšir(GIŠ), s. of Eṭir-Marduk, desc. of Egibi, 1536:13; cf. note on text.

Bēl(^dEN)-apla(A)-uṣur(URU):

1. anc. of Aqar-aplu and Nergal-našir, 1532:4
2. anc. of Nabû-ēṭir-napšāti, 1531:12
3. anc. of Nadnaya and Itti-Šamaš-balāṭu, 1533:39
4. anc. of Zēr-Bābili, 1554:10

Bēl(^dEN)-at-ta-ta-li-e, 1539:2

Bēl(^dEN)-ēpuš(DU-uš), anc. of Balāṭu, 1540:6

Bēl(^dEN)-ēreš(KAM)

1. s. of Uballiṣu-Aššur, 1586:8
2. f. of Kiribtu and Rīmūt, desc. of Aššuraya, 1589:1, 13

Bēl(^dEN)-erība(SU), f. of Marduk-zēr-ibni, desc. of Ilušu-li'e, 1541:15

Bēl(^dEN)-e-ṭe-ru:

1. anc. of Aplaya and Ea-Iddin, 1552:14
2. anc. of Nabû-uballiṣ and Šamaš-A-x, 1589:16

Bēl(^dEN)-ēṭir(SUR):

1. s. of Aḫḫēšaya, 1559:4
2. s. of Bēl-aḫa-iddin, desc. of rab bani, 1555:2
3. s. of Zērutu, 1600:3
4. f. of Kudurru, desc. of potters, 1518:3
5. desc. of Arad-Innin, 1540:5

Bēl(^dEN)-ēṭir(KAR)-Nabû(^dAG), a lamutānu slave, 1589:4

Bēl(^dEN)-ēṭir(KAR)-Šamaš(^dUTU), s. of Aplaya, 1600:1; 1606:3

Bēl(^dEN)-ibni(DU):

1. f. of Nabû-gamil, 1531:3
2. f. of Šamaš-Šum-ukīn, desc. of Kurī, 1601:2

Bēl(^dEN)-iddin(MU):

1. 1602:8
2. s. of Bēl-ahhē-iddin, desc. of Būšu, 1556:12
3. s. of Kiribtum, desc. of Siqu-a, 1602:11
4. s. of Nabū-šum-iddin, desc. of Bašiya
5. s. of Nadin, 1594:2
6. s. of Nadin, desc. of Maštuk, 1589:7
7. f. of Bēl- . . ., 1527:15
8. f. of Ištar-nadin and desc. of rab-bani, 1558:11
9. f. of Kudurranu, 1585:12

Bēl(^dEN)-iqīša(BA-šá), 1606:10

Bēl(^dEN)-le'i(DA), desc. of Gaḫal, 1518:15, 20

Bēl(^dEN)-mupahḫir(NIGIN), desc. of weavers, 1518:27

Bēl-na-din-apla(A):

1. 1624:2
2. s. of Iddin-Marduk, desc. of Eṭir-Sin, 1533:41
3. s. of Zēr-Bābili, desc. of Ili'-Marduk, 1551:13

Bel(^dEN)-nasir(PAP):

1. scribe, desc. of rab-bani, 1518:36
2. f. of Anum-aḫa-ušur, Ibaya, and Nabū-ahhē-ušallim, 1523:2; 1524:2
3. desc. of Ahūtu, 1517:11
4. desc. of keeper of main gate, 1518:33

Bel(^dEN)-ni-ip-šá-ru, f. of Rīmūt-Bēl, desc. of Arad-Nergal, 1602:6

Bēl(^dEN)-šum(MU)-iškun(GAR-un):

1. s. of Aplaya and ^fGugū-a, desc. of priest of Ninurta, 1552:1, 9
2. f. of Gimillu, desc. of Ea-šār-ilāni, 1533:36
3. f. of Širiqtī, 1545:4
4. desc. of leatherworkers, 1518:34

Bēl(EN)-šú-nu:

1. s. of Nabū-ahhē-iddin, desc. of Egibi, 1545:17; 1547:12; 1551:11
2. f. of Markuk-šum-ušur, desc. of Kuri, 1532:3

Bēl(^dEN)-uballit(TIN-it):

1. 1539:3
2. scribe, s. of Iqīšaya, desc. of oil pressers, 1586:12; 1602:12
3. f. of Šullumaya, desc. of Balatsu, 1597:16

Bēl(^dEN)-ušabši(GÁL-ši), desc. of Marduk-šum-ibni, 1568:2

Bēl(^dEN)-ušallim(GI):

1. s. of Adad- . . ., 1527:2
2. f. of Šamaš-zēr-iqīša, desc. of Kuri, 1530:18
3. anc. of Nabū-zēr-ušabši, 1526:7

Bēl(^dEN)-ušēzib, f. of Arad-Inninu, 1531:10

Bēl(^dEN)-zēri(NUMUN):

1. 1547:3

2. f. of Šum-ukīn, desc. of Bašīya, 1561:4; 1612:2

Bi-ib-ba-an-ni, s. of Rāšipa, 1574:1, 13

Bi-ir-ri-il-li, f. of Šamata, 1554:7

Bul-luṭ, f. of Zēriya, desc. of Balāṭu, 1536:10

^dBu-ne-ne-šar(LUGAL)-uṣur(URÙ), s. of Adad-ēreš, 1586:1, 5

Bu-ú-šu, anc. of Bēl-ahhē-iddin and Bēl-iddin, 1556:13

Da-bi-bi, anc. of Rīmūt and Itti-Nabû-balāṭu, 1597:3

Dalīli(KA.TAR)-Amurru(^dKUR.GAL)-tam-lu-ú, s. of Amurru-dannu, 1536:3

Dam-qa-ia, s. of Šillaya, desc. of Rīmānu, 1601:12

Dannu(DAN)-aplu(A), desc. of Ili'-Marduk, 1517:8

Dayyān(^dDI.KUD)-šar(LUGAL)-uṣur(URÙ), messenger of the court, 1594:14

Dum-muq, washerman, 1520:13

Ea(^dIDIM)-bāni(DÙ)-zēra(NUMUN), s. of Tabnê-a, desc. of fishermen,
a scribe, 1536:16.

Ea(^dIDIM)-iddin(MU), s. of Aplaya, desc. of Bēl-eṭeru, 1552:13

Ea(^dIDIM)-šīr(MAH)-ilāni(DINGIR.ME), anc. of Bēl-šum-iškun and
Gimillu, 1533:36

Ea(^dIDIM)-ušallim(GI), 1546:3

E-an-na-līp/li-i-pi-uṣur(URÙ), s. of Rīmūt, desc. of Sin-lēq-unninni,
a scribe, 1533:4, 17, 21, 29, 44, 47

E-di-ia, s. of Balāṭsu, 1563:17

E-gi/gī-bi:

1. anc. of Bēl-ahhē-iqīša, 1539:8

2. anc. of Bēl-ahhē-iqīša and Nadin, 1559:15; 1560:12; 1583:11;
1584:21

3. anc. of Eṭir-Marduk and Bēl-ahhē-līšir, 1536:13

4. anc. of Eṭir-Marduk and Bēl-ahhē-iqīša, 1541:13

(Egibi, continued)

5. anc. of Labaši-Marduk and Nabû-mušētiq-urri, 1603:16
6. anc. of Mušēzib-Marduk and Bēl-aḥḥē-iqīša, 1547:11
7. anc. of Nabû-aḥḥē-iddin and Bēlšunu, 1545:17; 1547:13; 1551:12
8. anc. of Šamaš-mudammiq, 1517:9

É-kur-za-kir:

1. anc. of Ukumu and Nabû-ēṭir, 1533:7
2. anc. of Nadin and Ina-tēši-ēṭir, 1607:14

Enlil(^d50)-uballiṭ(BA.TI.LA), scribe, s. of Pir'u, 1606:11

Ēpeš(DÙ-eš)-ili(DINGIR), anc. of Šamaš-dannu and Mušēzib-Bēl, 1584:20

Ēṭir(KAR)-Marduk(^dAMAR.UTU):

1. f. of Bēl-aḥḥē-līšir, desc. of Egibi, 1536:13
2. f. of Bēl-aḥḥē-iqīša, desc. of Egibi, 1541:12
3. anc. of Kiribtu and Balāṭsu, 1533:42

Ēṭir(KAR)-Sin(^dXXX), anc. of Iddin-Marduk and Bēl-nadin-apla, 1533:41

E-ṭè-ru, f. of Nergal-uballiṭ, 1549:3

E-til-lu, s. of Nabû-zēr-iqīša, 1561:8

Gaḥal, anc. of Bēl-le'i, 1518:15, 20

GIMIL- x : cf. ŠU-x

Gi-mil-lu:

1. s. of Bēl-šum-iškun, desc. of Ea-šīr-ilāni, 1533:36
2. scribe, s. of Innin-zēr-iddin, 1601:14
3. scribe, s. of Kudurri, desc. of Amēl-. . ., 1549:16
4. s. of Marduk-zēr-usur, desc. of Hunzû, 1549:11
5. scribe, s. of Nabû-šum-iddin, desc. of Šu-Nanâ, 1584:23
6. s. of Zēriya, desc. of Sigû-a, 1532:5; 1536:11
7. f. of Nabû-bāni-aḥa, desc. of Arad-Pap-sukkal, 1555:13
8. desc. of Zēriya, 1538:3

^fGu-gu-ú-a, mother of Bēl-šum-iškun, daught. of Nabû-ēṭir-naṣṣāti, 1552:8

Gu-gu-ia, f. of Aḥu-banu, 1607:13

Ḥa-an-da-šû, f. of Šamaš-mukīn-apla, desc. of Mušallim-. . ., 1556:2, 3

Ḥa-nu-nu, f. of Nabû-tukkultu, 1523:21; 1524:22

Ḥa-šir-mudammiq(SIG₅-iq), f. of Šullumu and Iddiya, 1523:19, 20; 1524:20, 21

Hunzû:

1. anc. of Innin-iddin and Rīmūt, 1560:5
2. anc. of Marduk-zēr-ušur and Gimillu, 1549:12
3. anc. of Mukīn-zēr and Kudurru, 1532:12; 1533:34
4. anc. of Nabû-aḥa-ēreš and Arrabi, 1605:14
5. anc. of Nabû-būn-šūtur and Innina-aḥḥē-iddin
6. anc. of Nabû-ēṭir and Šumaya, 1530:19

IB.A, son of Iqīšaya, 1585:3

I-ba-a, s. of Bēl-našir, 1523:1, 14; 1524:1, 14

Ib-na-a, anc. of Nabû-zēr-iddin, 1528:18

Ibni(DÜ)-^dAS-šur, s. of Nabû-balāṭsu-iqbi, desc. of Sin-lēq-unninni, 1560:13

Ibni(DÜ)-^dIš-tar/^dINNIN/^dXV

1. 1566:12
2. s. of Bēl-. . ., 1527:10
3. s. of Iqīša-. . ., 1527:9
4. f. of Šakin-šum, desc. of Sin-tabni, 1566:5; 1584:19
5. f. of Šumaya, 1583:14; 1584:22
6. desc. of washermen, 1560:14

Ibni(DÜ)-Nabû(^dAG), s. of Nabû-zēr-ukīn, desc. of washermen, 1532:6

Iddin(MU)-Marduk(^dAMAR.UTU), f. of Bēl-nadin-apla, desc. of Eṭir-Sin, 1533:41

Iddin(MU)-Nabû(^dAG):

1. s. of Bēl-TIN-x, 1527:3
2. scribe, s. of Šakin-šum, desc. of Šu-Nanā, 1545:18; 1547:15; 1551:15

Iddin(MU)-^dPap-sukkal, anc. of Šulaya and Pir'u, 1563:2

Id-di-ia, s. of Ḥašir-mudammiq, 1523:19; 1524:20

Ilāni(DINGIR.MEŠ)-. . ., f. of Kī-Sin, 1578:2

Ilāni(DINGIR.MEŠ)-gab-ba-ri, son of Amēl-. . ., 1578:9

Ili(DINGIR)-ma-a-da, f. of Kī-Sin, 1582:6

Ili'(DA)-Marduk(^dAMAR.UTU):

1. s. of Nabu-sum-iskun, desc. of butchers, 1603:11
2. anc. of Zer-Babili and Bel-nadin-apla, 1551:14
3. anc. of Dannu-aplu and Sullumu, 1517:8, 10

Ina-šilli(GIŠ.MI)-Nanā, desc. of Amurru-rimanni, 1565:3

Ina-tēši(SUH)-ētir(SUR):

1. s. of Nadin, desc. of Ekur-zakir, 1607:13
2. f. of Anu-zēr-ibni, 1567:4
3. desc. of Nanā-ēreš, 1612:5

^dIn-nin-aḫa(ŠEŠ)-iddin(MU), s. of Nabū-ušuršu, 1563:16

^dIn-nin-iddin(MU), f. of Rīmūt, desc. of Hunzū, 1560:4

^dIn-nin-šum(MU)-ušur(URU):

1. 1593:4
2. s. of Mušallim-. . ., 1527:13

^dInnina(INNIN-na)-aḫḫē(ŠEŠ.MEŠ)-iddin(MU), s. of Nabū-būn-šūtur, desc. of Hunzū, 1607:10

^dIn-nin/^dINNIN-zēr(NUMUN)-ibni(DU):

1. s. of Ardiya, desc. of fishermen, 1533:43
2. desc. of rab bani, 1558:4, 7

^dInnin-zēr(NUMUN)-iddin(MU), f. of Gimillu, 1601:15

^dIn-nin/^dINNIN-zēr(NUMUN)-ušabši(GAL-Ši), scribe, s. of Balātsu, 1530:21; 1541:16; 1551:14

Iqīša(BA-ŠA), f. of IB.A, 1585:3

Iqīša(BA-ŠA)-Marduk(^dAMAR.UTU), scribe, s. of Nabū-pir'a-ušur, desc. of butchers, 1607:15

Iqīšaya(BA-ŠA-a):

1. 1605:2
2. s. of Kidin-Marduk, desc. of oil pressers, 1602:9
3. f. of Bēl-uballit, desc. of oil pressers, 1602:13
4. f. of Nadin, 1533:37
5. f. of Šamaš-dannu, desc. of shepherds, 1536:14

Ir-a-ni, anc. of Nabū-zēr-iqīša and Nabū-zēr-līšir, 1518:29, 30

Iš-sur, a gallu-slave, 1541:2

Ištar(^dXV)-aḫa(SES)-iddin(MU), 1619:7

Ištar(^dINNIN)-mukīn(GIN)-apla(A), s. of Zēriya, 1583:12

Ištar(^dXV)-na-din, s. of Bēl-iddin, desc. of rab bani, 1558:11

Ištar(^dXV)-šum(MU)-ēreš(KAM), f. of Nabû-balāṭsu-iqbi, 1549:13

Itti(KI)-Nabû(^dAG)-balāṭu(TIN):

1. s. of Rīmūt, desc. of Dabībi, 1597:2
2. scribe, s. of Šamaš-napištum-ušur, desc. of Nūr-Pap-sukkal, 1604:16

Itti(KI)-Šamaš(^dUTU)-balāṭu(TIN):

1. s. of Aqabaya, 1574:15
2. scribe, s. of Nabû-zēr-ukīn, 1561:17; 1605:16
3. s. of Nadnaya, desc. of Bēl-apla-ušur, 1533:39

Kal-ba-a:

1. 1605:4
2. s. of Nabû-taqbi-līšir, desc. of Zērutu, 1578:7; 1607:3
3. f. of Balāṭu, 1586:3, 4, 6
4. f. of Labaši, desc. of Kidin-Sin, 1551:4

Ki-Sin(^dXXX):

1. s. of Ilāni-. . ., 1578:2
2. s. of Ili-māda, 1582:5, 6

Kidin- . . ., 1583:2

Ki-din-Marduk(^dAMAR.UTU):

1. f. of Iqīšaya, desc. of oil pressers, 1602:10
2. anc. of Nanā-ēreš and Zēriya, 1605:15

Ki-din-Sin(^dXXX), anc. of Kalbaya and Labaši, 1551:4

Ki-na-a:

1. s. of Nabû-balāṭsu-iqbi, 1582:10
2. f. of Nabû-šum-līšir, desc. of rab bani, 1552:13
3. desc. of Nergal-uballit, 1519:14

Ki-rib-tu/ti/tum:

1. s. of Bēl-ēreš, desc. of Aššuraya, 1589:1
2. f. of Balāṭsu, desc. of Eṭir-Marduk, 1533:42
3. f. of Bēl-iddin, desc. of Šigū-a, 1602:11
4. anc. of Balāṭsu, 1528:16

Kudurra(NĠG.GUB)-nu, scribe, s. of Bēl-iddin, 1585:12

Kudurru/i(NĠG.GUB):

1. 1603:13
2. s. of Bēl-ēṭir, desc. of potters, 1518:3, 9
3. s. of Mukīn-zēr, desc. of Hunzū, 1532:11; 1533:34
4. f. of Gimillu, 1549:16
5. anc. of Bāniya, 1612:2
6. anc. of Nabû-zēr-ukīn, 1611:4

Kul-lum-ardi(IR)-ia, f. of ^dBānitum-ēreš, 1594:13

Ku-ul-ma-a', f. of Baba'ā, 1604:3

Ku-na-a, f. of ^fRamū'a, 1549:2

Kur-ban-nu, s. of Šadunu, desc of Babūtu, 1589:19

Kur-ban-nu-Marduk(^dAMAR.UTU), f. of Nabû-mudammiq, desc. of priest of Šamaš, 1552:15

Ku-ri-i:

1. anc. of Bēl-ibni and Šamaš-šum-ukīn, 1601:2
2. anc. of Bēl-iddin and Šamaš-zēr-iqīša, 1530:18
3. anc. of Bēlšunu and Marduk-šum-ušur, 1532:3
4. anc. of Nā'id-. . . and Balātu, 1601:14

Ku-ri-gal-zu, f. of Tabnē-a, 1531:11

Ku-uš-šā-a-a, f. of Basuru, 1582:13

La-ba-ši:

1. s. of Kalbaya, desc. of Kidin-Sin, 1551:3
2. desc. of fishermen, 1518:4, 10

La-ba-ši-Marduk(^dAMAR.UTU):

1. f. of Nabû-mušētiq-urri, desc. of Egibi, 1603:16
2. f. of Šamaš-zēr-iqīša, desc. of Uballiṣu-Marduk, 1586:10

Lib-bi, son of Muranu, 1585:5

Libbi(ŠĀ-bi)-Sin(^dXXX)-li-nu-uh, anc. of Šakin-šum and Marduk-šarrani, 1518:31, 32

^fLi-il-li-ka-ilu(DINGIR), a gallatu-slave, 1552:2, 9

^fLiq-bi-il-ḥa-am-ma, a lamutānu-slave, 1589:3

Man-na-ki-i-ar-ba-'i-il, anc. of Ardīya, 1566:9; 1575:7

Man-nu-ka-a-ḥu-us-su, f. of Šillaya, 1528:6

Mar-duk-(a):

1. s. of Nabû-zēr-ukīn, 1574:2, 14
2. desc. of Nabû-zēr-ibni, 1611:2

Marduk(^dAMAR.UTU)-bēl(EN)-šū-nu, a šatammu, s. of Marduk-šāpik-zēra, 1541:9

Marduk(^dAMAR.UTU)-bul-liṭ-an-ni, keeper of the offering box, 1584:18

Marduk(^dAMAR.UTU)-erība(SU):

1. anc. of Ana-Eanna-itâr, 1566:8
2. desc. of Nabû-ušallim, 1519:13

Marduk(^dAMAR.UTU)-našir(PAP), s. of Nergal-iddin, 1594:14

Marduk(^dAMAR.UTU)-ša-kin-šum(MU):

1. s. of Nabû-zēr-līšir, desc. of Sigu-a, 1532:1
2. s. of Taqiš-Gula, desc. of Nūr-Sin, 1533:15, 23

Marduk(^dAMAR.UTU)-šarra(LUGAL)-a-ni:

1. f. of Šillaya, 1530:1
2. desc. of Libbi-Sin-linuḥ, 1518:32

Marduk(^dAMAR.UTU)-šum(MU)-ibni(DÙ):

1. anc. of Bēl-ušabši, 1568:3
2. f. of Rīmūt, desc. of Šadi, 1561:14

Marduk(^dAMAR.UTU)-šum(MU)-uṣur(URU):

1. s. of Bēlšunu, desc. of Kurī, 1532:3
2. s. of Silim-Bēl, desc. of Bašīya, 1559:13
3. f. of Balāṭsu, 1541:11

Marduk(^dAMAR.UTU)-zēr(NUMUN)-ibni(DÙ):

1. s. of Bēl-erība, desc. of Ilušu-li'e, 1541:15
2. s. of Nabû-zēr-ukīn, desc. of fishermen, 1552:10
3. F. of Nabû-aḥḥē-bullit, desc. of Aḥu-bani, 1530:14; 1545:6

Marduk(^dSU)-zēr(NUMUN)-uṣur(URU), f. of Gimillu, desc. of Hunzû, 1549:11

Maš-tuk:

1. f. of Aplaya, 1518:15, 20
2. anc. of Nadin, 1555:6
3. anc. of Nadin and Bēl-iddin, 1589:8
4. anc. of Nadin and Nergal-ušallim, 1602:5

Mukīn(GIN)-apla(A), 1605:4

Mukīn(GIN)-Marduk(^dAMAR.UTU), s. of Muranu, desc. of salt merchant, 1555:1, 10

Mukīn(GIN)-zēr(NUMUN), f. of Kudurru, desc. of Hunzû, 1532:11; 1533:34

Mu-qa-ra-nu, s. of Nišlû'a, 1554:8

Mu-ra-nu:

1. f. of Libbi, 1585:6
2. f. of Mukīn-Marduk, desc. of salt merchant, 1555:1

Mu-še-zib-Bēl(^dEN):

1. s. of Nabû-nadin-šum, 1582:12
2. s. of Šamaš-dannu, desc. of Ēpeš-ili, 1584:20
3. f. of Nabû-ušuršu, desc. of Rab-tarbašu, 1589:17

Mu-še-zib-Marduk(^dAMAR.UTU):

1. f. of Bēl-ahhē-iqlīša, desc. of Egibi, 1547:11
2. qīpu of Eanna, 1559:9

Mu-še-zib-Nabû(^dAG), a qallu-slave, 1574:4, 12

Nā'id(I)-Marduk(^dAMAR.UTU), s. of Rīmūt, desc. of the Isinean, 1552:5

Na-ba-a-a, anc. of Balātsu, 1533:40

Nabû(^dAG)-aḥa(ŠEŠ)-ēreš(KAM):

1. f. of Arrabi, desc. of Hunzû, 1605:14
2. desc. of Zērutu, 1537:5

Nabû(^dAG)-aḥa(ŠEŠ)-iddin(MU):

1. 1619:1
2. s. of Arad-Nanā, 1605:17
3. f. of Arad-Innini, 1532:15

Nabû(^dAG)-aḥa(ŠEŠ)-uṣur(PAP), 1600:2

Nabû(^dAG)-ahhē(ŠEŠ.MEŠ)-bul-liṭ, s. of Marduk-zēr-ibni, desc. of Aḥu-bani, 1530:14

Nabû(^dAG)-ahhē(ŠEŠ.MEŠ)-erība(SU), s. of Nabû-šum-ibni, 1549:3

Nabû(^dAG)-ahhē(ŠEŠ/PAP.MEŠ)-iddin(MU):

1. s. of Nergal-našir, desc. of weavers, 1560:10
2. s. of Šamaš-našir, desc. of Ša-nāšišu, 1517:3
3. f. of Arad-Innini, 1563:20
4. f. of Bēlšunu, desc. of Egibi, 1545:17; 1547:12; 1551:12
5. f. of Tabnē-a, 1523:22; 1524:23
6. anc. of Nabû-ēṭir, 1540:10

Nabû(^dAG)-ahhē(ŠEŠ.MEŠ)-uballit(TIN):

1. s. of Marduk-zēr-ibni, desc. of Aḥu-bani, 1545:4, 11, 5
2. s. of Nabû-bēlšunu, 1563:5, 10, 12, 24
3. priest, s. of Ša-Nabušū, 1541:4
4. desc. of Rīmūt, 1539:5

Nabû(^dAG)-ahhē(ŠEŠ.MEŠ)-uṣallim(GI):

1. f. of Ardiya, 1555:17
2. s. of Bēl-našir, 1523:1, 14; 1524:1, 14
3. s. of Nabû-MU-x, 1527:6

Nabû^(dAG)-balāt(TIN)-su-iqbi(E):

1. s. of Ištar-šum-ēreš, 1549:12
2. s. of Nabû-ētir, desc. of Sin-lēq-unninni, 1530:16
3. f. of Ibni-Aššur, desc. of Sin-leq-unninni, 1560:13
4. f. of Kinaya, 1582:11
5. f. of Šamaš-šum-iddin, desc. of Sin-lēq-unninni, 1546:17

Nabû^(dAG)-bāni(DÙ)-aḥa(ŠEŠ):

1. s. of Arad-Nabû, desc. of oil pressers, 1547:13
2. s. of Gimillu, desc. of Arad-Pap-sukkal, 1555:13
3. s. of Iddin-x, 1527:7
4. f. of Nabû-šum-ukīn, desc. of oil pressers, 1558:10
5. desc. of oil pressers, 1558:2

Nabû^(dAG)-bēl(EN)-ilāni(DINGIR.MEŠ), f. of Arrabi, 1585:10

Nabû^(dAG)-bēl(EN)-šū-nu, f. of Nabû-aḥḥē-uballit, 1563:5

Nabû^(dAG)-bu-un-šū-tur, f. of Innina-aḥḥē-iddin, desc. Hunzū, 1607:11

Nabû^(dAG)-dam-qa-ilāni(DINGIR.MEŠ), s. of Abiram, 1528:4

Nabû^(dAG)-dannu(DAN):

1. f. of Aplaya, desc. of shepherds, 1530:20
2. desc. of Šamaš-zēr-ibni, 1537:6
3. desc. of Šu-Nanā, 1603:3, 6, 10

Nabû^(dAG)-ētir(SUR):

1. s. of Nabû-mušētiq-urri, desc. of Nabû-ētir, 1555:12
2. s. of Ukumu, desc. of Ekur-zakir, 1533:6, 11
3. f. of Nabû-balātsu-iqbi, desc. of Sin-lēq-unninni, 1530:17
4. f. of Nadnaya, 1597:14
5. desc. of Nabû-aḥḥē-iddin, 1540:10
6. anc. of Nabû-mušētiq-urri and Nabû-ētir, 1555:13

Nabû^(dAG)-ētir(KAR)-napšāti(ZI.MEŠ):

1. scribe, s. of Nabû-šum-iškun, 1522:3, 12
2. f. of ^fGugū-a, 1552:8
3. f. of Šadunu, desc. of Babūtu, 1589:21
4. scribe, desc. of Bēl-apla-ušur, 1531:12

Nabû^(dAG)-e-zib-aḥa(ŠEŠ), f. of Qīšti-Marduk, 1578:12

Nabû^(dAG)-ga-mil, s. of Bēl-ibni, 1531:3

Nabû^(dAG)-id-dan-nu, 1619:2

Nabû^(dAG)-iddin(MU), desc. of Arad-Nērgal, 1523:18; 1524:19

Nabû^(d)AG)-ilu(DINGIR)-ú-a, s. of Nabû-našir, 1561:16

Nabû^(d)AG)-iqbi(E):

1. f. of Nabû-uballit, desc. of Arkāt-ilāni, 1578:3
2. f. of Nabû-uballit, desc. of Arkāt-ilāni, 1574:7; 1582:4; 1607:2

Nabû^(d)AG)-kašir(KÁT), s. of Rīmūt, 1554:1

Nabû^(d)AG)-ku-šur-an-ni, f. of Nidintum, 1574:17

Nabû^(d)AG)-lu-ú-sa-lim, a qallu-slave, 1597:1, 5, 13

Nabû^(d)AG)-mudammīq(SIG₅-iq), scribe, son of Kurbannu-Marduk,
desc. of priest of Šamaš, 1552:15

Nabû^(d)AG)-mukīn(GIN)-apla(A), f. of Palil-ušēzib, 1603:2

Nabû^(d)AG)-mu-še-ti-iq/tiq-urri(UD.DA/DU):

1. s. of Balātsu, 1585:4, 6
2. scribe, s. of Labaši-Marduk, desc. Egibi, 1603:15
3. priest, s. of Nabû-šum-ēreš, 1522:10
4. s. of Nergal-ibni
5. s. of Šamaš-zēr-ibni, desc. of priest of Ištar, 1545:15
6. f. of Nabû-ētir, desc. of Nabû-ētir, 1555:12
7. f. of Šūzubu, desc. of Šu-Nanā, 1549:14

Nabû^(d)AG)-mu-tir-gi-mil-lu, scribe, desc. of Naniūtu, 1517:12

Nabû^(d)AG)-na-din-šum(MU), f. of Mušēzib-Bēl, 1582:12

Nabû^(d)AG)-našir(PAP):

1. f. of Balātsu, 1574:18
2. f. of Nabû-ilu-a, 1561:16
3. f. of Qabū, 1523:2; 1524:2
4. f. of Šakin-šum, desc. of Nūr-Sin, 1533:38

Nabû^(d)AG)-pir'a(NUNUZ)-ušur(URÙ), f. of Iqīša-Marduk, desc. of
butchers, 1607:16

Nabû^(d)AG)-ri-man-ni, 1624:1

Nabû^(d)AG)-šar(LUGAL)-ušur(URÙ), ša rēš šarri and bēl piqitti,
1560:9; 1583:9; 1584:16

Nabû^(d)AG)-šum(MU)-ēreš(KAM):

1. f. of Nabû-mušētiq-urri, 1522:11
2. f. of Nergal-uballit, 1522:9

Nabû^(d)AG)-šum(MU)-ibni(DÙ):

1. s. of Bēl-zēr
2. f. of Nabû-ahhē-erība, 1549:4

Nabû^d(AG)-šum(MU)-iddin(MU):

1. s. of Nabû-zēr-ukīn, desc. of fishermen, 1552:11
2. f. of Bēl-iddin, desc. of Basiya, 1605:13
3. f. of Gimillu, desc. of Šu-Nanā, 1584:24
4. f. of Zēriya, 1585:9

Nabû^d(AG)-šum(MU)-iškun(GAR-un):

1. scribe, s. of Šillaya, 1582:14
2. s. of Sin-dīni-ēpuš, 1556:10
3. f. of Nabû-ētir-napšāti, 1522:4, 13
4. desc. of Nadna-aḥa, 1519:11

Nabû^d(AG)-šum(MU)-līšir(SI.SÁ), s. of Kinaya, desc. of rab bani, 1551:12

Nabû^d(AG)-šum(MU)-ukīn(GIN):

1. 1609:4
2. s. of Bēl-aḥa-iddin, desc. of rab bani, 1555:14
3. s. of Nabû-bāni-aḥa, desc. of oil pressers, 1558:9
4. f. of Ili'-Marduk, 1603:12
5. scribe, desc. of rab bani, 1523:22; 1524:23

Nabû^d(AG)-taq-bi-līšir(GIŠ), f. of Kalbaya, desc. of Zērutu, 1578:7; 1607:4

Nabû^d(AG)-tu-kul-tú, s. of Hanunu, 1523:21; 1524:22

Nabû^d(AG)-uballit(TIN-it):

1. 1597:2, 4, 6
2. s. of Nabû-iqbi, desc. of Arkāt-ilāni, 1574:7; 1582:4, 9; 1607:2
3. s. of Nabû-iqbi, desc. of Arkāt-ilāni, 1578:3
4. f. of Šamaš-A-x, desc. of Bēl-eṭeru, 1589:15

Nabû^d(AG)-ú-sur-šú:

1. f. of Innin-aḥa-iddin, 1563:17
2. s. of Mušēzib-Bēl, desc. of Rab-tarbašu, 1589:17

Nabû^d(AG)-ušallim(GI):

1. f. of Nanā-iddin, 1520:12
2. anc. of Marduk-erība, 1519:13

Nabû^d(AG)-zēr(NUMUN)-ibni(DÙ), anc. of Marduka, 1611:2

Nabû^d(AG)-zēr(NUMUN)-iddin(MU):

1. 1610:3
2. s. of Urdu, 1606:2
3. f. of Balātsu, 1532:13
4. desc. of Ibnaya, 1528:18

Nabû^d(AG)-zēr(NUMUN)-iqīša(BA-šá):

1. carpenter, 1548:2
2. f. of Bazuzu, 1561:7; f. of Etillu, 1561:9
3. f. of Šamaš-aḥa-iddin, 1584:3
4. desc. of Irani, 1518:29

Nabû^d(AG)-zēr(NUMUN)-līšir(SI.SÁ):

1. s. of Nadin, desc. of Šu-Nanā, 1522:1, 7
2. f. of Marduk-Šākin-šum, desc. of Šigū-a, 1532:2
3. desc. of Irani, 1518:30

Nabû^d(AG)-zēr(NUMUN)-ukīn(GIN):

1. washerman, 1520:13
2. f. of Ibni-Nabû, desc. of washermen, 1532:6
3. f. of Itti-Šamaš-balāṭu, 1561:17; 1605:16
4. f. of Marduk, 1574:3
5. f. of Marduk-zēr-ibni and Nabû-šum-iddin, desc. of fishermen, 1552:11, 12
6. desc. of Kudurri, 1611:4

Nabû^d(AG)-zēr(NUMUN)-ušabši(GÁL-ši):

1. desc. of Bēl-ušallim, 1526:6
2. desc. of Ša-Nabû-šū, 1529:2

Nadin:

1. s. of Bēl-aḥḥē-iqīša, desc. of Egibi, 1559:15; 1560:12; 1583:11; 1584:21
2. s. of Iqīšaya, 1533:37
3. s. of Nadnaya, desc. of weavers, 1536:14, 1541:14
4. s. of Nergal-našir, desc. of weavers, 1546:15
5. s. of Nergal-ušallim, 1567:4
6. s. of Šillaya, 1546:16
7. f. of Arad-Gula, desc. of Sin-lēq-unninni, 1533:3, 9
8. f. of Bēl-iddin, desc. of Maštuk, 1589:8, 1594:2
9. f. of Ina-tēši-ētir, desc. of Ekur-zakir, 1607:14
10. f. of Nabû-zēr-līšir, desc. of Šu-Nanā, 1522:2
11. f. of Nergal-iddin, desc. of Šatarindi, 1556:14
12. f. of Nergal-ušallim, desc. of Maštuk, 1594:16; 1597:6; 1602:4
13. desc. of leatherworkers, 1518:35
14. desc. of Maštuk, 1555:5

Nadna(SUM-na)-aḥa(ŠEŠ), anc. of Nabû-šum-iškun, 1519:11

Nad-na-a/SUM-na-a:

1. s. of Nabû-ētir, 1597:14
2. f. of Itti-Šamaš-balāṭu, desc. of Bēl-apla-ušur, 1533:39
3. f. of Nadin, desc. of family of weavers, 1536:14

^dNa-na-a-aḥa(SES)-iddin(MU):

1. s. of Ardīya, 1541:1, 8
2. f. of Uqupi, 1588:4
3. f. of Zērīya, 1575:3; 1576:5

^dNa-na-a-ēreš(KAM):

1. 1519:4
2. f. of Amēl-Nanā, 1585:11
3. f. of Zērīya, desc. of Kidin-Marduk, 1605:15
4. anc. of Ina-tēši-ētir, 1612:6
5. desc. of Šamaš-uballiṭ, 1571:2

^dNa-na-a-ibni(DÜ), anc. of Nergal-našir, 1581:8

^dNa-na-a-iddin(MU), weaver, s. of Nabû-ušallim, 1520:11

^dNa-na-a-našir(PAP), desc. of Šarra-našir, 1519:5

Naniūtu(^dSES.KI-ù-tu), anc. of Nabû-mutir-gimillu, 1517:13

Na-tu-nu, f. of Bānīya, 1605:19

Nergal(^dUGUR)-ētir(SUR), f. of Šumaya, desc. of Hunzû, 1530:19

Nergal(^dUGUR)-ibni(DÜ), f. of Nabû-mušētiq-urri and Kidin-. . ., 1583:3

Nergal(^dUGUR)-iddin(MU):

1. s. of Markuk-našir, 1594:14
2. s. of Nadin, desc. of Šatarindi, a scribe, 1556:14

Nergal(^dUGUR)-ina-tēši(SUH)-ētir(SUR), f. of Šamaš-zēr-ušabši, 1605:20

Nergal(^dUGUR)-na-šir/PAP:

1. 1540:4, 9
2. s. of Aqar-aplu, desc. of Bēl-apla-ušur, 1532:4
3. herdsman of the goddess of Uruk, s. of Bēl-ahhē-erība, 1584:5, 11
4. f. of Nabû-ahhē-iddin, desc. of weavers, 1560:11
5. f. of Nadin, desc. of weavers, 1546:15
6. desc. of Nanā-ibni, 1581:7

Nergal(^dUGUR)-uballiṭ(TIN-iṭ):

1. s. of Eṭeru, husband of Ramû'a, 1549:2
2. s. of Nabû-šum-ēreš, 1522:8
3. anc. of Kinaya, 1519:14

Nergal(^dUGUR)-ušallim(GI):

1. scribe, s. of Nadin, desc. of Maštuk, 1597:4, 1594:16;
1602:4
2. f. of Nadin, 1567:5

Ni-din-tum:

1. 1619:6
2. s. of Nabû-kušuranni, 1574:16

Ninurta(^dMAŠ)-ahhē(ŠEŠ.MEŠ)-iqīša(BA-šá), f. of Tašimu, 1600:6

Ninurta(^dMAŠ)-ana-bītī(É)-šú, 1619:4

Niq-qud/Ni-qu-du:

1. anc. of Zerutu, 1519:15
2. 1619:5

Ni-iš-lu-'a, f. of Muqaranu, 1554:9

Nūr(ZĀLAG)-^dPap-sukkal, anc. of Šamaš-napištim-ušur and Itti-Nabû-balātu, 1604:17

Nūr(ZĀLAG)-Sin(^dXXX):

1. anc. of Šakin-šum and Nabû-našir, 1533:38
2. anc. of Taqiš-Gula and Marduk-Šakin-šum, 1533:16, 24

Palil(^dIGI.DU)-u-še-zib, s. of Nabû-mukīn-apla, 1603:1

Pir-'u:

1. s. of Šulaya, desc. of Iddin-Pap-sukkal, 1563:1, 9, 13
2. f. of Enlil-uballiṭ, 1606:12

Qa-bu-ú, s. of Nabû-našir, 1523:2, 13, 15; 1524:2, 13, 15

Qa-ti-ri-i', s. of Atarsimki', 1604:14

Qīšti(NIG.BA)-Marduk(^dŠU), scribe, s. of Nabû-ēzib-aḫa, 1578:11

Rab(^lÚGAL)-tar-ba-šu, 1589:18

^fRa-mu-ú-a, daught. of Kunaya, wife of Nergal-uballiṭ, 1549:1, 7, 9

Ra-ši-pa, f. of Bibbanni, 1574:2

Ri-ma-nu, anc. of Šillaya and Damqaya, 1602:13

Ri-mut:

1. s. of Bēl-ēreš, desc. of Aššuraya, 1589:12
2. s. of Innin-iddin, desc. of Hunzû, 1560:4
3. s. of KI-^dAnim-. . ., 1601:12
4. s. of Marduk-šum-ibni, desc. of Šadi, 1561:14
5. s. of Sin-aḫḫē-iddin, desc. of Sappaya, 1530:15
6. f. of Eanna-līp-ušur, desc. of Sin-lēq-unninni, 1533:4, 17, 22, 29, 44
7. f. of Itti-Nabû-balātu, desc. Dabībi, 1597:2
8. f. of Nā'id-Marduk, 1552:5
9. f. of Nabû-kašir, 1554:2
10. anc. of Nabû-aḫḫē-uballiṭ, 1539:5
11. desc. of 'A-. . ., 1528:19
12. desc. of A-a-ra-pa-'a, 1519:3
13. desc. of Aḫa-ēreš, a servant of the palace, 1519:12

Ri-mut-Bēl(^dEN):

1. 1624:3
2. s. of Bēl-nipšaru, desc. of Arad-Nergal, 1602:5

Ri-mut-Ea(^dIDIM), s. of Bānīya, desc. of smiths, 1597:15

Sa-ap-pa-a-a, anc. of Sin-aḥḥē-iddin and Rīmūt, 1530:16

Si-lim-Bēl, f. of Marduk-šum-ušur, desc. of Bānīya, 1559:13

Sin(^dXXX)-aḥḥē(ŠEŠ.MEŠ)-iddin(MU), f. of Rīmūt, desc. of Sappaya, 1530:15

Sin(^dXXX)-di-i-ni-e-pu-uš, f. of Nabû-šum-iškun, 1556:11

Sin(^dXXX)-ibni(DÙ), f. of Ana-aḥa-iddin, 1583:13

Sin(^dXXX)-lēq(TI)-unninni(ÉR), anc. of Nabû-balāṭsu-iqbi, Nabû-ēṭir, Šamaš-šum-iddin, and Ibni-Aššur, 1530:17; 1546:18; 1560:13; 1533:pass.

Sin(^dXXX)-mudammiq(SIG-iq), ša rēš šarri, 1595:7

Sin(^dXXX)-tab-ni:

1. anc. of Bēl-aḥḥē-iqīša, 1539:7
2. anc. of Ibni-Ištar and Šakin-šum, 1566:5

Šil-la-a:

1. s. of Mannu-ka-aḥussu, 1528:5, 11, 12
2. s. of Marduk-šarrani, 1530:1
3. f. of Damqaya, desc. of Rīmānu, 1601:12
4. f. of Nabû-šum-iškun, 1582:15
5. f. of Nadin, 1546:16

Šá-du-nu:

1. 1519:10
2. s. of Nabû-ēṭir-napšati, desc. of Babūtu; scribe, 1589:20
3. f. of Kurbanu, desc. of Babūtu, 1598:19

Šá-Nabû(^dAG)-šu-ú:

1. 1531:6, 7
2. s. of Ardiya, 1561:7
3. anc. of Nabû-zēr-ušabši, 1529:2
4. desc. of Ammeni-ilāni, 1528:17

Šá-na-ši-šu, anc. of Šamaš-našir and Nabû-aḥḥē-iddin, 1517:4

Šad-i, anc. of Marduk-šum-ibni and Rīmūt, 1561:15

Šakin(GAR)-šum(MU):

1. ^{1d}šanú šá Uruk; s. of Ibni-Ištar, desc. of Sin-tabni, 1566:5; 1584:19
2. s. of Nabû-našir, desc. Nūr-Sin, 1533:38
3. f. of Iddin-Nabû, desc. of Šu-Nanā, 1545:18; 1547:15; 1551:16

Šamaš(^dUTU)-A-x, s. of Nabû-uballiṭ, desc. of Bēl-eṭeru, 1589:15

Šamaš(^dUTU)-aḫa(ŠEŠ)-iddin(MU), s. of Nabû-zēr-iqīša, 1584:2, 4, 8, 14

Šamaš(^dUTU)-dannu(DAN):

1. s. of Iqīšaya, 1536:14
2. f. of Mušēzib-Bēl, desc. of Ēpeš-ili, 1584:20

Šamaš(^dUTU)-erība(SU):

1. 1598:6
2. s. of Nergal-..., bro. of Amēl-Nanā, 1527:5

Šamaš(^dUTU)-IR-na-gi, s. of Šammiya, 1582:2, 7

Šamaš(^dUTU)-mudammiq(SIG5-iq), desc. of Egibi, 1517:9

Šamaš(^dUTU)-mukīn(GIN)-apla(A), s. of Ḫandašu, 1556:1

Šamaš(^dUTU)-na-din-šum(MU), s. of Balāṭu, 1549:15

Šamaš(^dUTU)-napištim(ZI-tim)-uṣur(URU), f. of Itti-Nabû-balāṭu,
desc. of Nūr-Pap-sukkal, 1604:16

Šamaš(^dUTU)-našir(PAP), f. of Nabû-aḫḫē-iddin, desc. of Ša-nāšišu, 1517:4

Šamaš(^dUTU)-šum(MU)-iddin(MU), s. of Nabû-balāṭsu-iqbi, desc. of
Sin-lēq-unninni, 1546:17

Šamaš(^dUTU)-šum(MU)-ú-kin/(GIN):

1. s. of Bēl-ibni, desc. of Kurī, 1601:2
2. s. of Šulaya, desc. of surveyor, 1559:11
3. desc. of Šulaya, 1592:4

Šamaš(^dUTU)-uballiṭ(TIN-iṭ), anc. of Nanā-ēreš, 1571:3

Šamaš(^dUTU)-zēr(NUMUN)-ibni(DU):

1. f. of Nabû-mušētiq-urri, 1545:15
2. anc. of Nabû-dannu, 1537:6

Šamaš(^dUTU)-zēr(NUMUN)-iqīša(BA-šá):

1. s. of Bēl-ušallim, desc. of Kurī, 1530:18
2. s. of Labaši-Marduk, desc. of Uballiṭsu-Marduk

Šamaš(^dUTU)-zēr(NUMUN)-uṣabši(GÁL-ši), s. of Nergal-ina-tēši-ēṭir,
1605:20

Šá-ma-ta, s. of Birrilli, 1554:6

Šá-am-mi-ia, f. of Šamaš-IR-nagī, 1582:3

Šár-ra-našir(PAP), anc. of Nanā-našir, 1519:5

Šá-ta-rin-in-di, anc. of Nadin and Nergal-iddin, 1556:14

Ši-gu-ú-a:

1. anc. of Kiribtum and Bēl-iddin, 1602:12
2. anc. of Nabû-zēr-līšir and Marduk-Šākin-Šum, 1532:2
3. anc. of Zērīya and Gimillu, 1536:12

Ši-riq-ti, s. of Bēl-Šum-iškun, 1545:3

Šu, desc. of Ardiya, 1571:6

NAMES BEGINNING WITH ŠU MIGHT BE READ AS GIMIL; cf. the discussion in CAD 5:74.

Šu^d-Na-na-a:

1. anc. of Arad-Innin, 1601:11
2. anc. of Nabû-dannu, 1603:4
3. anc. of Nabû-mušētiq-urri and Šūzubu, 1549:14
4. anc. of Nabû-Šum-iddin and Gimillu, 1584:24
5. anc. of Nadin and Nabû-zēr-līšir, 1522:2
6. anc. of Šakin-Šum and Iddin-Nabû, 1545:19; 1547:16

Šu-la-a:

1. 1600:9
2. s. of Nabû- . . ., 1527:1
3. f. of Arrabi, 1605:18
4. f. of Pir'u, desc. of Iddin-Pap-sukkal, 1563:2
5. f. of Šamas-Šum-ukīn, desc. of surveyor, 1559:12
6. anc. of Šamas-Šum-ukīn, 1592:5

Šul-lu-ma-a, scribe, s. of Bēl-uballit, desc. of Baḷātsu, 1597:16

Šul-lu-mu/Šul-SILIM-mu:

1. s. of Ili'-Marduk, 1517:10
2. s. of Ḫašir-mudammīq, 1523:20; 1524:21

Šum(MU)-ukīn(GIN), s. of Bēl-zēr, desc. of Bašīya, 1561:3; 1612:1

Šu-ma-a:

1. scribe, s. of Ibni-Ištar, desc. of washermen, 1584:22; 1583:14
2. s. of Nergal-ētir, desc. of Ḫunzû, 1530:19
3. f. of Baḷātu, desc. of x-Pap-sukkal, 1545:12
4. desc. of fishermen, 1518:28

Šu-zu-bu, s. of Nabû-mušētiq-urri, desc. of Šu-Nanā, 1549:13

Ṭābim(DUG.GA-im)-Ē-an-na, 1538:6

Tab-ni-e-a:

1. s. of Bēl- . . ., 1527:11
2. s. of Kurigalzu, 1531:10
3. s. of Nabû-ahhē-iddin, 1523:21; 1524:22
4. f. of Amēl-Nanā, 1527:8

(Tab-ni-e-a, continued)

5. f. of Ba-ni-e, desc. of fishermen, 1541:14
6. f. of Ea-bāni-zēra, desc. of fishermen, 1536:16

Ta-qiš-^dGu-la, f. of Marduk-šākin-šum, desc. of Nūr-Sin, 1533:16, 24

Ta-ši-mu, s. of Ninurta-ahhē-iqīša, 1600:5

Tir-ša-ma-du, s. of Aššubī', 1604:4, 9

Uballiṭ(TIN)-su-Aššur(AN.SÁR), f. of Bēl-ēreš, 1586:9

Uballiṭ(TIN)-su-Marduk(^dAMAR.UTU), anc. of Labaši-Marduk and
Šamaš-zēr-iqīša, 1586:11

Ú-bi-e-a, desc. of family of weavers, 1518:11

Ú-ku-mu, f. of Nabú-ēṭir, desc. of Ekur-zakir, 1533:7, 11

Ú-qu-pi, s. of Nanā-aḥa-iddin, 1588:4

Ur-du, f. of Nabú-zēr-iddin, 1606:2

^dZa-ri-qu-šum(MU)-iddin(MU), s. of Zariqu-zēr-ibni, 1604:12

^dZa-ri-qu-zēr(NUMUN)-ibni(DÙ), f. of Zariqu-šum-iddin, 1604:13

Zēr(NUMUN)-Bābili(TIN.TIR.KI):

1. f. of Bēl-nadin-apla, desc. of Ili'-Marduk, 1551:13
2. scribe, desc. of Bēl-apla-ušur, 1554:10

Zēri(NUMUN)-ia:

1. 1605:3; 1619:3
2. s. of Bulluṭ, desc. of Balātu, 1536:10
3. s. of Nabú-aḥa-iddin, 1575:2
4. s. of Nanā-ēreš, desc. of Kidin-Marduk, 1605:15
5. s. of Nabú-šum-iddin, 1585:8
6. f. of Gimillu, desc. of Šigū-a, 1532:5; 1536:12
7. f. of Ištar-mukīn-apla, 1583:12
8. anc. of Gimillu, 1538:3
9. desc. of Nanā-aḥa-iddin, 1576:5

Zēru(NUMUN)-(ú)-tu:

1. f. of Bēl-ēṭir, 1600:3
2. anc. of Nabú-aḥa-ēreš, 1537:5
3. anc. of Nabú-taqbi-līšir and Kalbaya, 1578:8; 1607:4
4. desc. of Niqqud, 1519:15

B. Index of Geographical Names

Bābili (TIN.TIR.KI): 1518:2, 37; 1531:13; 1532:15; 1533:45; 1597:17, 19
 (Occurrences of this name in date formulae in the royal titulary
 are not included.)

Bīt(E) Dakuru: 1561:2, 18

URU Bīt(E)-pirišti(AD.ĤAL): 1585:13

URU Bīt(E)-ša-ba-'i-il: 1583:5, 15

URU Burāti(BUR.MEŠ): 1523:23; 1524:24

URU E-lam-mu: 1574:19; 1578:13; 1582:15; 1607:17

KUR Gi-mir-ru-ma-a-ta (used as a fem. pl. adj.): 1590:3

URU I-ba-na-a-a. (used in a gentilic): 1574:5

Kār^d Na-na-a: 1605:21

Kullab(KUL.ABA₄.KI): 1518:2

URU KU.U.MU.MEŠ: 1605:22

Mar-da KI: 1534:2

Nippur(EN.LÍL.KI): 1606:12

Sip-par KI: 1517:13; 1554:11; 1556:15; 1563:1, 20; 1586:13; 1589:22;
 1594:17; 1602:14; 1604:17

UBARA.KI: 1546:6; 1613:13

Uruk(UNUG.KI): 1527:19; 1528:21; 1530:22; 1533:2; 1536:17; 1541:17;
 1545:19; 1547:16; 1549:17; 1551:18; 1555:18; 1558:14; 1560:15;
 1601:15; 1584:25; 1603:17; 1605:1, 22
 (Occurrences of this name in the phrase Bēlet šá Uruk are listed
 in the index of divine names.)

URU Za-me-e: 1519:4

C. Index of Divine Names

Aššur(AN.ŠÁR): 1540:18

Bēl(^dEN): 1528:12

Bēlet(^dGAŠAN) (šá) Uruk(UNUG.KI): 1530:6, 9, 12; 1545:8, 10; 1546:2, 5;
1547:2, 8; 1551:2, 8; 1559:3, 6, 16; 1560:3, 7; 1561:2, 5, 10;
1583:15; 1584:6, 12, 15; 1585:2, 14; 1601:4, 9; 1605:1, 22

^dGu-la: 1540:17

Ilu(DINGIR) Urukiti(UNUG-i-ti): 1609:3

Innin(^dIN.NIN): 1540:17

Ištar(^dINNIN): 1518:7

Ištar(^dINNIN) Bābili(TIN.TIR.KI): 1545:16

Ištar(^dINNIN) Uruk(UNUG.KI): 1531:1; 1536:2; 1545:1; 1583:1

Marduk(^dAMAR.UTU): 1523:17; 1524:17

^dNa-na-a: 1531:1; 1536:2; 1546:2; 1547:2; 1551:3; 1559:4, 17; 1560:3;
1561:3; 1583:1; 1585:2

Nēberu(MUL.SAG.ME.GAR): 1530:2 (the planet Jupiter)

Palil(^dIGI.DU): 1613:13

Šamaš(^dUTU): 1517:2; 1519:8; 1520:14; 1552:16; 1594:9

Šiltāḫu(MUL.GAG.SI.SÁ): 1530:2 (the star Sirius)

^dZar-pa-ni-tu: 1523:17; 1524:17

D. Index of Professions

- āgru(^{1ú}HUN.GÁ): a hired laborer, 1588:1; 1591:2; 1619:9
 amēlūtu: group of slaves, 1589:11
 arad(^{1ú}IR) ekalli(KUR): palace slave, 1519:12
 aškāpu(^{1ú}AS.GAB): leatherworker, 1518:34, 35; 1590:4. Cf. the note
 on FLP 1518:34, 35.
 ašlāku(^{1ú}AZALAG): fuller, washerman, 1520:14; 1560:14; 1583:14; 1584:22
 1532:6
 atkuppū(^{1ú}AD.KID): reed weaver, 1537:4
 bā'iru(^{1ú}SU.HA): fisherman, 1518:4, 10, 128; 1533:43; 1536:17; 1545:14;
 1552:11, 12
 bēl(^{1ú}EN) piqitti: executive officer (of Eanna), 1583:10; 1584:17
 gallābu(^{1ú}SU.I): barber, 1561:16
 ikkaru(^{1ú}ENGAR): plowman, farm laborer, farmer, 1529:3; 1605:10
 išparu(^{1ú}UŠ.BAR): weaver, 1518:11, 27; 1520:12; 1536:14; 1546:15;
 1560:11; 1613:3
 itinnu(^{1ú}DIM): house builder, 1533:37
^{1ú}mandidu: surveyor, 1559:12
 mār(^{1ú}DUMU) šipri šá sukkalli(SUKKAL): messenger of the court, 1594:15
 maššāru(^{1ú}EN.NUN) abulli(KÁ.GAL): keeper of the main gate, 1518:33
^{1ú}mukillu appatum: charioteer, holder of the reigns, 1534:5
 nagāru(^{1ú}NAGAR): carpenter, 1548:3
 nappāhu(^{1ú}SIMUG): smith, 1624:4
^{1ú}nāqidu: herdsman, 1584:6, 12; 1581:5 (^{1ú}NA.GADA),
 nāš patri: cf. ṭābiḥu
 paḥāru(^{1ú}BAḤAR): potter, 1518:3
^{1ú}qīpu Eanna: administrator of Eanna, 1559:10

rab(^{1ú}GAL) bāni(DÙ): The exact nature of this officer is not known; he is usually regarded as a "chief building inspector" or as a "foreman of builders." Cf. the discussion in AHw, 938 and Ungnad, NRVG1, p. 44. 1518:36; 1523:23; 1524:24; 1541:11; 1552:13; 1555:3, 15, 16; 1558:5, 12

rab(^{1ú}GAL) 10-ti: officer over 10 men, 1537:9

rab(^{1ú}GAL) ṭābiḫī(GÍR.LAL.MEŠ): chief butcher, 1563:13

rab(^{1ú}GAL) tarbašu: overseer of the cattle pen, 1589:18

rāsū(^{1ú}TUG-ú): creditor, 1555:8

rē'u(^{1ú}SIPA): shepherd, herdsman, 1530:20; 1536:14; 1583:13; 1602:4

šābu(^{1ú}ERÍN): contingent of workers, 1593:2; 1537:2; 1539:10; 1591:1

šāhitu(^{1ú}ŠUR): oil presser, 1547:14; 1558:3, 10, 13; 1580:3; 1586:12; 1602:10, 13

^{1ú}šā muḫhi(UGU) qupu: keeper of the offering box, 1584:18

ša rēš(^{1ú}SAG) šarri(LUGAL): royal commissioner, 1560:9; 1583:9; 1584:16; 1595:8

^{1ú}šā ṭābtī(MUN.ḪI.A)-šú: salt merchant, 1555:2, 6

šangū(^{1ú}SID): priest, 1541:5

1. š. Ištar Babilī: 1545:16
2. š. Ninurta: 1552:1
3. š. parakki: 1522:9, 11
4. š. Šamaš: 1552:16

šanū(^{1ú}II-ú): vice-commander, 1584:19

šatammu(^{1ú}ŠA-tam): administrator, 1541:10

ṭābiḫu(^{1ú}GÍR.LAL): butcher, 1563:13; 1578:12; 1603:12, 14; 1607:16
(On the relation of this term to nāš patri, cf. the note at FLP 1607:16.)

ṭupšarru: scribe

1. DUB SAR: 1517:12; 1597:16; 1532:14
2. ^{1ú}ŠID: 1518:36; 1522:12; 1530:21; 1531:11; 1528:20; 1533:44; 1536:16; 1541:16; 1545:18; 1546:17; 1547:15; 1549:16; 1551:16; 1552:15; 1554:9; 1555:17; 1556:13; 1558:12; 1559:14; 1561:17; 1563:19; 1574:17; 1578:11; 1582:14; 1583:14; 1584:23; 1585:12; 1586:11; 1594:16; 1601:14; 1602:12; 1603:15; 1605:20; 1606:11; 1607:15; 1604:16

lú^u-ra-šá- ME: plowmen (?), 1602:3 (Cf. the note on the text.)

E. Index to Temple Names

bīt(É) akītu: 1575:2, 6

bīt(É) šamas(dUTU): 1595:9

Eanna: 1528:8, 11; 1532:8, 18; 1546:6, 9; 1547:8; 1551:9; 1559:7;
1560:7

É-babbara: 1591:2

papāhu: 1613:6

F. Index to Gate Names

abulli(KA.GAL) šamas(dUTU): 1555:5

bāb(KÁ) salīmu(SILIM-mu): 1588:3

bāb(KÁ) šum(MU) ilāni(DINGIR.MEŠ): 1527:14

G. Index to Canal Names

nār(I₇) Gu-za-ru: 1533:2

nār(I₇) ina abulli(KÁ.GAL) Adad(dIM): 1576:4

nār(I₇) Ištar(dXV): 1583:4

nār(I₇) Tak-ti-ru: 1536:5

H. Lexical Concordance

abattu: limestone, 1571:4; 1575:4

adû: "majesty," 1530:3

agurru: baked bricks, 1531:2, 4; 1536:7

agurru tuppati: "tablet-shaped" baked brick, 1536:1 (cf. note on text.)

aḫāti: in equal shares, 1523:6; 1524:6; 1605:6

aḫu: ½ portion, 1563:7

akālu: have usufruct, 1549:10

akalu(NINDA): loaf of bread, 1538:1, 3

alpu(GU₄): ox, 1566:3, 1581:1; 1605:10

alpu(GU₄) šuklulu(ŠU.DU₇): ungelded bull, 1519:1, 6

ālu(URU): city, 1533:13; 1555:7

appāru(AMBAR.GI-ru-ú): marshland, 1531:4

arad(ĪR) šarrūtu: servant of the king, 1541:7; 1574:10; 1589:10

arkû: after (parallel to mahrû), 1576:1

ašlu: surveyor's rope, 1518:13

atānu(SAL.ANŠE): donkey mare, 1598:2

atru: additional payment, 1518:17; 1533:21

bāb(KÁ) kalakki: door of the storehouse, 1532:8

bāb(KÁ) pa-al-gu: mouth of the canal, 1531:5

birā: in ana birā, "by a corresponding amount," 1517:5

bīru(GU₄.NINDA): young steer, 1526:4

bīt(É) ab(AD)-bu-tu: father's estate, 1533:5

bīt(É) dul-lu: workroom or workhouse, 1613:5

bīt(É) GI.LA.NU: unknown, 1540:11

bīt(É) ḥilši: 1550:8 (It is a room associated with a temple, but the exact nature is unknown; cf. the note on the text.)

bīt(É) makkūri(NÍG.GA): storehouse, 1588:2

bīt(É) uré: cattlepen, 1519:7

būdu: shoulder, 1613:10

burāšu(GIŠ.ŠIM.LI): juniper aromatic, 1595:4

dabābu: complaint, litigation, protest, 1523:16; 1524:16; 1533:31;
1556:8

dannu: vat, 1556:3

dīnu: claim, 1545:9

dišpu(LAL): honey, 1538:1

duḥnu: millet, 1550:5

dullu: work, 1532:18; 1548:3; 1571:4, 5; 1575:1, 5; 1588:2; 1591:2;
1601:5; 1605:4, 11

ebru: opposite side of river or canal, 1583:4

enzu(UŽ): goat

eqel(A.ŠÀ) kirī(GIŠ.SAR) gišimmari(GIŠ.GIŠIMMAR) zaqqi: planted
date-palm orchard, 1523:3, 1524:3

elēnu: upper, 1523:7, 8, 11; 1524:7, 8, 11

emēdu: impose obligations, 1523:7; 1524:7

enū(BAL): retract, revoke, 1523:16; 1524:17; 1533:31

elippu(GIŠ.MÁ): ship, 1571:6

epšu: adjusted, 1550: 2, 3

erēnu(GIŠ.ERIN): cedar, 1595:3

eššešu(AB.AB.ME): a monthly festival, 1538:4

- gamāru: pay, deliver, 1545:7
- gamrūtu: complete (price), 1518:18, 21
- gišimmaru(GIŠ.GIŠIMMAR): dates, date palms, 1533:1; 1603:6, 9;
1523:3; 1524:3
- hanšu(50-ú): field held by 50 men, 1533:3
- harrānu(KASKAL^{II}): business capital, 1600:2; 1607:1, 6
- harû: cf. bīt harê, 1518:14
- hepû: break a contract, 1536:9
- herû: dig (canal), 1583:6
- herûtu: excavation, digging work, 1576:3; 1612:4
- hīdu: beads, 1609:8
- hubullum: interest, 1545:3
- hūd libbi: of own free will, 1541:2; 1552:2; 1574:3
- hurāši(GUŠKIN): gold, 1595:1, 2; 1609:1; 1562:1
- idû: rent, hire, 1563:2, 9; 1591:1; 1619:10
- imēru(ANŠE): donkey, 1598:1, 5; 1606:1
- imittu: estimated yield, 1561:1
- irbu: income, 1592:1, 1595:6; 1562:2
- kakkabtu: marked with a star, 1584:1, 9
- kakkû: lentil, 1550:6
- kalakku: storehouse, 1532:8
- UDU kalum: male sheep, 1528:2; 1566:2
- kanāku: to seal a tablet, 1518:26; 1533:33
- kangu: seal, 1518:39; 1533:48
- kāru: quay, harbor, 1563:1
- kāsu: cup, 1545:3

- kasû: used with libittum(bricks), "lay bricks," 1566:6
 kibtu(ŠE.GIG): wheat
 kimtu: family, 1533:28
 kiriktu: blocking canal water supply, 1539:11
 kīru: kiln, 1575:5
 kirû(GIŠ.SAR): orchard, 1523:3, 9, 11; 1524:3, 9, 10
 kisittu: shavings of aromatic woods, 1595:3
 kišubbû: fallow field, 1518:1
 kudurru: basket, 1537:2
 kullulu: a headdress, 1609:3
 kutimmûtu: goldsmith's trade, 1607:1
 laḥru(Ug): ewe, 1528:1; 1566:1
 lamutānu: a type of slave (used mainly for menial tasks), 1589:4
 lānu: form, body, 1613:10
 lētu: nearby region, 1523:10; 1524:10
 libittum: brick, 1566:7, 12
 lišānu(EME): ingot (in shape of a tongue), 1595:1
 littu(AB): cow, 1526:8; 1529:1; 1566:3, 4; 1581:1; 1581:2
 lubuštu: clothing, clothing ceremony, 1520:10; 1613:2, 12
 maḥīru: rate of exchange, 1518:18
 maḥrû: before (parallel to arku, "after"), 1576:2
 mandattu: gift, tax, 1546:10
 manzāzu(GUB-zu): in the official presence of, by the authority of,
 1541:9; 1559:9; 1560:9; 1583:9; 1584:16

mār(¹ÚDUMU) banūtu(DÙ-ú-tu): free men, patricians, 1541:7; 1574:11;
1589:10

maškanu: pledge, deposit, security, 1522:7; 1555:8; 1597:6

maššartu: compensation, 1540:2

maṣū: lessen, deduct, 1540:4, 12

miḥṣu: a typse of fabric, 1520:9

mimmušu mala bašu: as much as he owns, 1522:6

mišḥu: measured tract for construction, construction site, 1531:6

miših̄tum: measure, 1513:8, 13, 14

miṭītu: deficit, decrease, 1528:3

mukarrišu: a vessel, container, 1595:2

SAL.ANŠE mūrtu: donkey mare foal, 1598:4

ANŠE mūru: donkey foal, 1598:3

mūṣū: corridor, access path, 1518:4

mušahḥinu: fire-pot, 1594:3, 8, 11

mutāqu: offering of baked sweets, 1538:5

mūtaqu: procession road, 1518:6

nabāsu(TUG.SÍG.GAN.ME.DA): a type of red wool, 1520:4

naḏū: cf. the note on the text, 1523:7; 1524:6

naḥlaptu: a type of garment, 1520:4

namurtu: a type of tax, 1605:7

nāṣu: a kind of beer, part of the eššešu observance, 1538:2

nēbeḥu(NÍG.IB.LÁ): belt, girdle, 1520:14

nesū: family, 1533:28

nikkassu: "on account," 1519:9

- nubattum: place to remain overnight, "inn", 1563:14
- paqādu: entrust, 1584:7
- pāqirānu: claimant, plaintiff, 1518:24; 1533:32; 1541:6; 1552:6;
1574:9; 1589:9
- parratu: female lamb, 1566:2
- paršīgu: a type of headwear, 1520:7
- parzillu(AN.BAR): iron, 1566:11; 1571:2; 1594:3
- paspasu(SAL.UZ.TUR.MUŠEN): 1534:1, 7
- pašīru: concealment, 1530:4, 10
- pehū: cover, caulk, 1571:5
- pi šulpu: planted in grain, 1533:1
- qabuttum: pen, 1581:6
- qallatu: a female slave, 1552:3
- qallu: a male slave, 1574:4; 1541:2
- qanū(GI.MEŠ): reeds, 1517:1
- qaqqadu(SAG.DU): capital, 1606:6
- qaštu(GIS.PAN): bow, 1590:2
- qatū: come to an end, 1528:13
- qēmu(ZĪ.DA): flour, meal, 1519:9; 1611:1
- qīštu(NÍG.BA): gift, 1540:16
- rašūtu: contract, debt, 1551:10; 1556:7; 1559:8; 1586:6; 1597:3, 13
- rebītu(SIL.DAGAL.LA): square, plaza, 1518:6
- rē'ūtu: pasturing, shepherding, 1598:7
- rīhtu: balance, 1590:1; 1606:1; 1545:2
- riqqu(SIM): spice, aromatics, 1550:7
- rugummū: complaint, 1518:22; 1533:25
- salatum: family, 1533:29

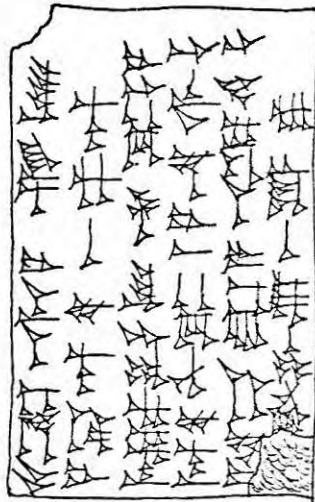
- sanhu: metal rings in chain or other pendant or small item of jewelry, 1609:2
- šĠG saq-qa-a-ta: sackcloth, 1592
- šēhū: plaintiff, claimant, 1541:6; 1552:6; 1589:9; 1574:9
- sikkatu: nail, 1610:2
- siparru(ZABAR): bronze, 1565:2; 1567:2
- sukkallu(SUKKAL): court, judiciary, 1594:15
- suluppu(ZÚ.LUM.MA): 1546:1; 1558:1; 1559:3; 1561:1
- šēnu(Ug.UDU.ĤI.A): small cattle, 1528:2, 7, 14; 1530:4, 5, 8, 12; 1581:4; 1584:1, 9, 13
- šēru(EDIN): back country, journey, 1523:4, 12; 1524:4, 12; 1539:4; 1555:7;
- šibtu: a type of garment, 1520:2
- šidītu: provisions, rations, 1539:6
- šubātu(TUG) pešātu(BABBAR): white garment, 1520:1
- šupru: fingernail, nail-mark, 1518:39; 1533:43
- GADA šalhu: a type of garment, 1595:5
- šamaššamu(ŠE.GIŠ.Ī): sesame, 1550:1; 1560:1, 6; 1580:1
- šanū(II-ú) bābu(KÁ): second shipment, 1534:7
- šendu: unknown material; cf. note on text, 1548:1
- šibirtu: pieces (of silver), 1533:15, 20
- šīhu: district, area, region, 1583:15, 1585:13; 1605:22
- šīmu(ŠÁM): price, 1547:1; 1551:1; 1560:1; 1571:1; 1590:2; 1594:11; 1606:1; 1533:19
- šīm(ŠÁM) hariš: full or exact price, 1541:3; 1552:4; 1574:6; 1589:6

- šīpātu(SĪĠ): wool, 1547:1; 1551:2; 1554:1; 1560:2
- šupalānu: lower, 1523:9; 1524:9
- šupalû: lower, 1523:10; 1524:10
- šu-ri-e: a metal object; cf. the note on the text, 1610:2
- šušbutu: a kind of tax, 1605:7
- ṭābtu(MUN.HI.A): salt, 1551:1; 1568:2;
- ṭumanu: spun flax, 1613:1
- tabarru: a type of red wool, 1520:4, 5, 6, 8, 14
- taḥapšu: special type of wool, 1613:7
- takipu: dyeing, 1613:9
- takkasû: food used as a gift or offering, 1540:16
- talammu: a unit of measure, 1594:3
- tāru: protest, complaint, litigation, 1523:15, 1524:15; 1556:8
- titurru: bridge, 1555:5
- û-il-tim: debt, 1536:7, 1558:1; 1582:1, 7; 1585:1; 1597:5, 8;
1604:7; 1605:3
- ūru: roof, 1563:6
- uṭṭetu(ŠE.BAR): 1532:18; 1537:1; 1540:2; 1545:9; 1546:8; 1547:6;
1551:7; 1600:1, 4; 1604:2, 8; 1619:2, 8
- zabālu: carry, deliver, 1531:2; 1537:3
- zaku: free, clear, innocent, 1518:22; 1533:25
- zaqpu: planted, 1523:4, 6; 1524:6
- zāzu: divide, 1523:5, 14; 1524:5, 14; 1594:8
- zēru(ŠE.NUMUN): acreage, land, 1605:9
- zittu(ḪA.LA): share, portion, 1523:7, 8, 9, 10, 11; 1524: 7, 8, 9, 10, 11

APPENDIX: THE AUTOGRAPHED TABLETS

FLP/517

OBJ.



5

LE



REV



10

U.F.



15

OBV FLP 15/18

20
15
10
5

over stream

Handwritten text in a cuneiform script, organized into columns. The text is written on a grid of lines, with some lines being blank. The script is dense and appears to be a form of cuneiform.

o stream

FLP 15/18

REV

35
30
25

Handwritten text in a cuneiform script, organized into columns. The text is written on a grid of lines, with some lines being blank. The script is dense and appears to be a form of cuneiform.

180

5

REV

10

UE. 15

FLP 1520

180

5

LE.

REV

10

15

U.F.

FLP 1522

180

5

0 over erasure

31

REV. 10

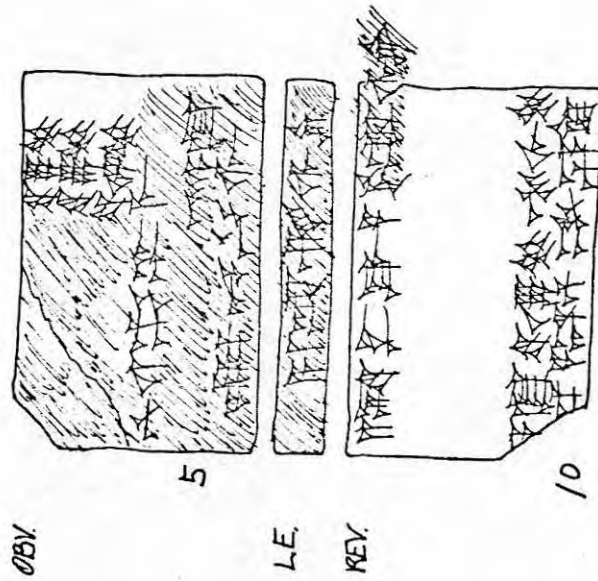
o s/c!

5/

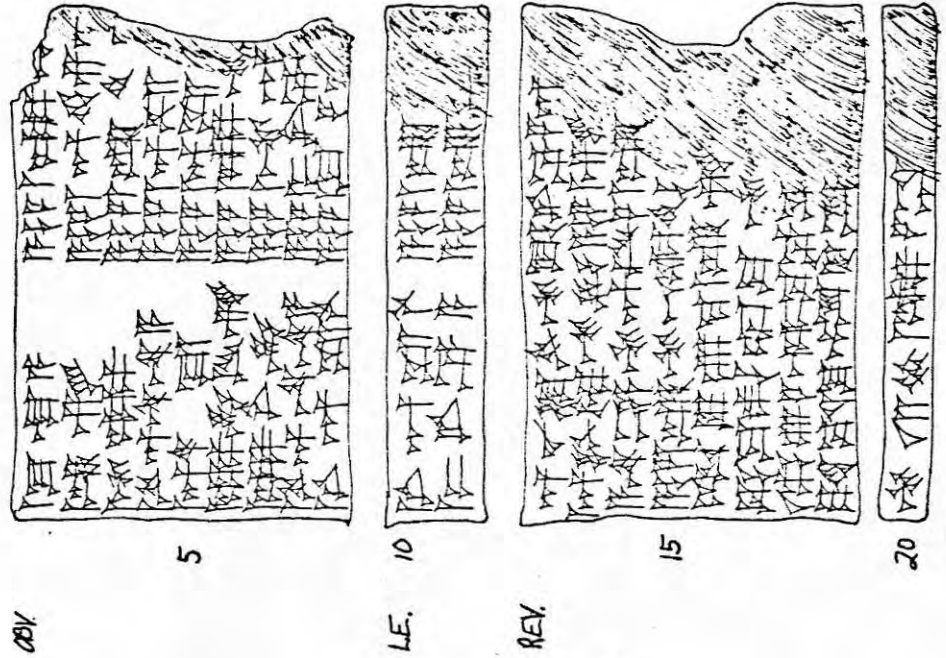
UF.

0512

FLP 1526



FLP 1527



FLP 1528

OBV

Handwritten text in a rectangular box, oriented vertically.

5

one square

OBV

FLP 1529

Handwritten text in a rectangular box, oriented vertically.

REV

Handwritten text in a rectangular box, oriented vertically.

LF 10

REV

Handwritten text in a rectangular box, oriented vertically.

15

52

20

LF

Handwritten text in a rectangular box, oriented vertically.

FLP 1531

OBV

5

LE

REV

10

U.E. 15

Handwritten text in a cuneiform script, arranged in vertical columns. The text is dense and covers most of the rectangular area.

LE 10

REV

15

20

U.E.

Handwritten text in a cuneiform script, arranged in vertical columns. The text is dense and covers most of the rectangular area.

FLP 1530

OBV

5

LE

REV

10

U.E. 15

FLP/532

08X

Handwritten text in a box, oriented vertically. The text is dense and appears to be a list or a series of entries. Above the box, there are two small, faint markings that look like "050" and "050".

5

LE

10

REV

Handwritten text in a box, oriented vertically. The text is dense and appears to be a list or a series of entries.

Handwritten text in a box, oriented vertically. The text is dense and appears to be a list or a series of entries.

15

UE

Handwritten text in a box, oriented vertically. The text is dense and appears to be a list or a series of entries.

FLP/533

08V

<p>Handwritten text in a cursive script, likely a form of shorthand or a specific dialect. The text is arranged in a single column within the top-left cell of the page.</p>	<p>Handwritten text in a cursive script, continuing from the previous cell. The text is arranged in a single column within the top-middle cell of the page.</p>	<p>Handwritten text in a cursive script, continuing from the previous cell. The text is arranged in a single column within the top-right cell of the page.</p>	<p>Handwritten text in a cursive script, continuing from the previous cell. The text is arranged in a single column within the bottom-left cell of the page.</p>	<p>Handwritten text in a cursive script, continuing from the previous cell. The text is arranged in a single column within the bottom-middle cell of the page.</p>
--	---	--	--	--

FLP/533: REV

<p>Handwritten text in a cursive script, likely a form of shorthand or a specific dialect. The text is arranged in a single column within the top-left cell of the page.</p>	<p>Handwritten text in a cursive script, continuing from the previous cell. The text is arranged in a single column within the top-middle cell of the page.</p>	<p>Handwritten text in a cursive script, continuing from the previous cell. The text is arranged in a single column within the top-right cell of the page.</p>
--	---	--

demanded

FLP 1534

OBV. 5

Handwritten text in a rectangular box, consisting of approximately 10 lines of script.

LE

Handwritten text in a rectangular box, consisting of approximately 10 lines of script.

REV. 10

Handwritten text in a rectangular box, consisting of approximately 10 lines of script.

FLP 1536

OBV. 5

Handwritten text in a rectangular box, consisting of approximately 10 lines of script.

LE

Handwritten text in a rectangular box, consisting of approximately 10 lines of script.

REV. 10 15

Handwritten text in a rectangular box, consisting of approximately 10 lines of script.

U.E.

Handwritten text in a rectangular box, consisting of approximately 10 lines of script.

FLP 1537

OBV.

5

10

55C

Handwritten text in 10 columns, with a vertical line separating the first 5 columns from the last 5 columns.

L.E.

Handwritten text in a single column.

REV.

51C

Handwritten text in a single column.

FLP 1538

OBV.

5

Handwritten text in 5 columns.

L.E.

Handwritten text in a single column.

REV.

Handwritten text in a single column.

Operadua

FLP 1540

OBV

Handwritten text in a rectangular box, likely a list or inventory.

5

LE

Handwritten text in a rectangular box, likely a list or inventory.

REV/10

Handwritten text in a rectangular box, likely a list or inventory.

15

UE

Handwritten text in a rectangular box, likely a list or inventory.

FLP 1539

OBV

Handwritten text in a rectangular box, likely a list or inventory.

5

LE

Handwritten text in a rectangular box, likely a list or inventory.

REV.

10

Handwritten text in a rectangular box, likely a list or inventory.

15

FLP 1541

Handwritten text in a rectangular box, oriented vertically. The text is written in a cursive script, likely a form of shorthand or a specific dialect. The box is labeled '5' at the bottom.

obv.

Handwritten text in a rectangular box, oriented vertically. The text is written in a cursive script, likely a form of shorthand or a specific dialect. The box is labeled '15' at the bottom.

rev.

Handwritten text in a rectangular box, oriented vertically. The text is written in a cursive script, likely a form of shorthand or a specific dialect. The box is labeled '15' at the bottom.

rev. 10

FLP 1545

Handwritten text in a rectangular box, oriented vertically. The text is written in a cursive script, likely a form of shorthand or a specific dialect. The box is labeled '5' at the bottom.

obv.

Handwritten text in a rectangular box, oriented vertically. The text is written in a cursive script, likely a form of shorthand or a specific dialect. The box is labeled '10' at the bottom.

L.E. 10

Handwritten text in a rectangular box, oriented vertically. The text is written in a cursive script, likely a form of shorthand or a specific dialect. The box is labeled '15' at the bottom.

rev.

20

FLP 1547

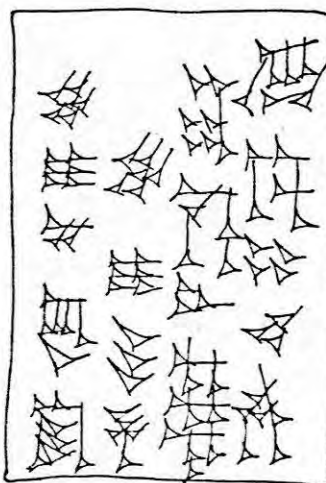
Manuscript page 15r from the Lindisfarne Gospels. The page features four staves of musical notation in a single column. The notation consists of black square notes on red four-line staves. A large, ornate initial 'E' in blue and red is positioned at the top left. The text is written in a Gothic script. The page is numbered '15' in the bottom right corner.

FLP 1546

FLP 1548



OBJ.



REV.

5

FLP 1549



OBJ.

5



L.F.



REV.

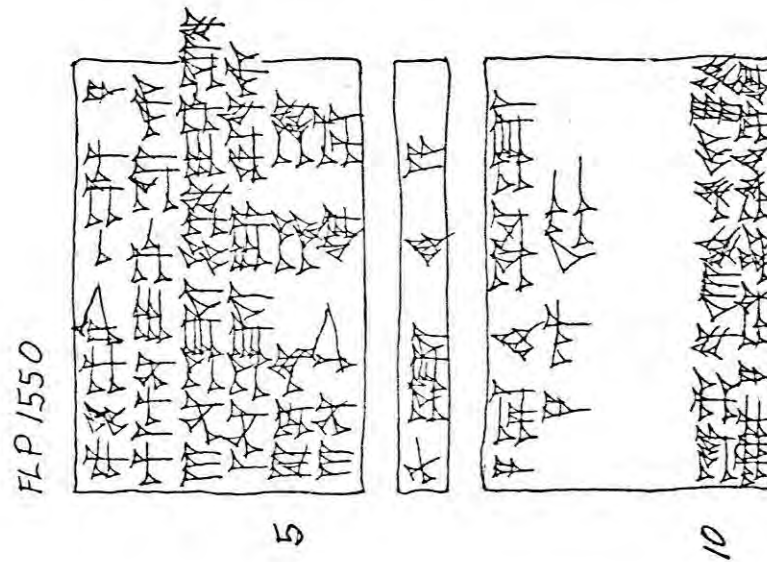
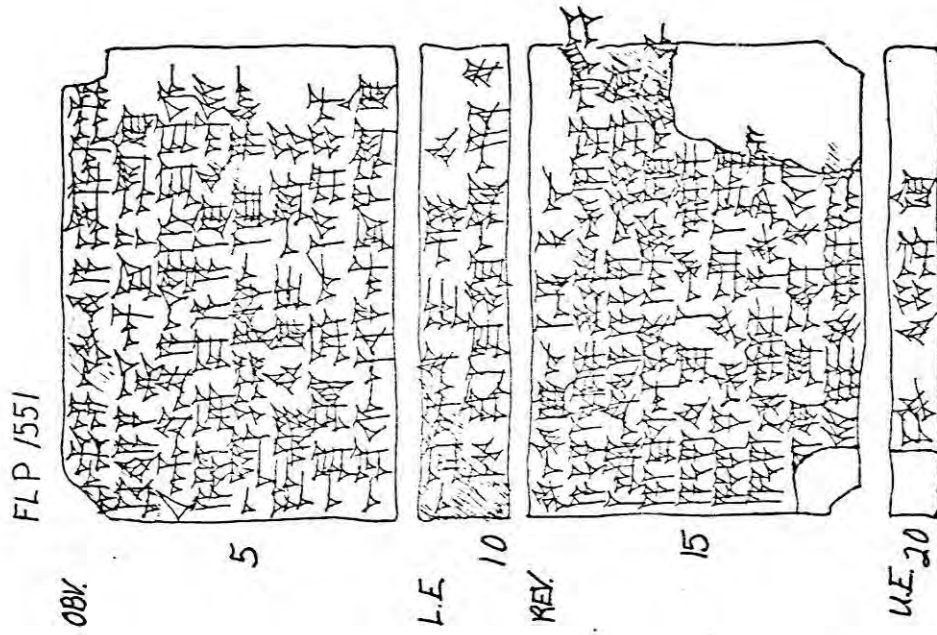
10



15



U.F.



FLP 1554

080

^o over-erasure.

FLP 1552

180

5

Yes

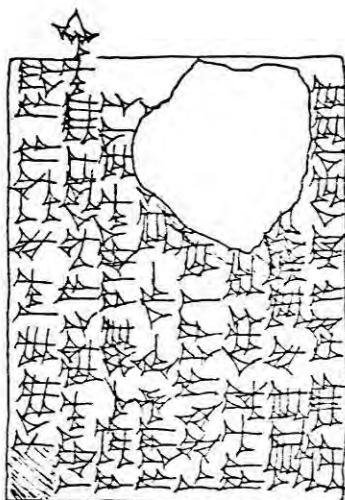
10

U.F.

REV. 10/

5/

FLP 1556



OBJ

5



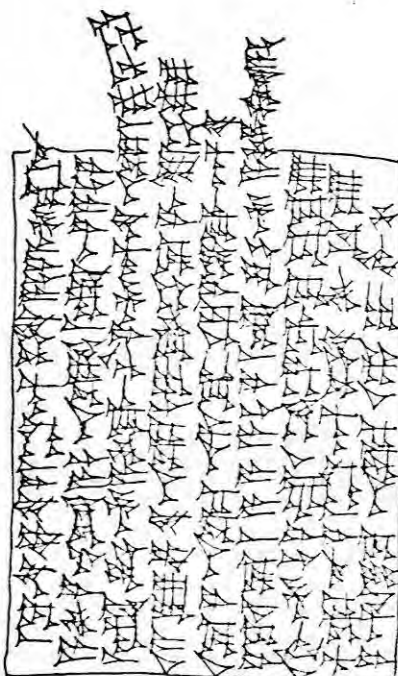
LE 7



REV 10

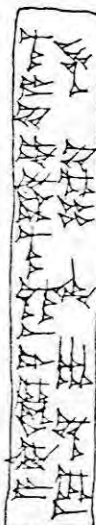
51

FLP 1555



OBJ

5



LE 10



REV

15

1750
1750
0 erasure



UE 20

FLP/559

OBV.

5

Handwritten text in a rectangular box, oriented vertically. The text is dense and appears to be a list or a series of entries.

REV.

10

Handwritten text in a rectangular box, oriented vertically. The text is dense and appears to be a list or a series of entries.

15

U.E.

Handwritten text in a rectangular box, oriented vertically. The text is dense and appears to be a list or a series of entries.

FLP/558

OBV.

5

Handwritten text in a rectangular box, oriented vertically. The text is dense and appears to be a list or a series of entries.

L.E.

Handwritten text in a rectangular box, oriented vertically. The text is dense and appears to be a list or a series of entries.

REV.

10

Handwritten text in a rectangular box, oriented vertically. The text is dense and appears to be a list or a series of entries.

U.E.

15

Handwritten text in a rectangular box, oriented vertically. The text is dense and appears to be a list or a series of entries.

o am-erature

LEFT
EDGE

FLP 1561

UF 20

FLP 1561
UF 20
REV 15
LE 10
OBJ 5

FLP 1561
UF 20
REV 15
LE 10
OBJ 5

FLP 1561

OBJ

LE

REV

15

10

5

FLP 1560

OBJ

FLP 1560
OBJ
5

LE

REV

10

15

UF

FLP 1560
OBJ
5
LE
REV
10
15
UF

FLP 1566

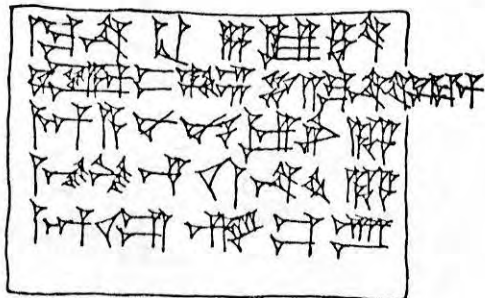
<p>Obv. 5</p> <p>Handwritten script in a rectangular frame.</p>	<p>LE. 10</p> <p>Handwritten script in a rectangular frame.</p>	<p>REV.</p> <p>Handwritten script in a rectangular frame.</p>
---	---	---

FLP 1565

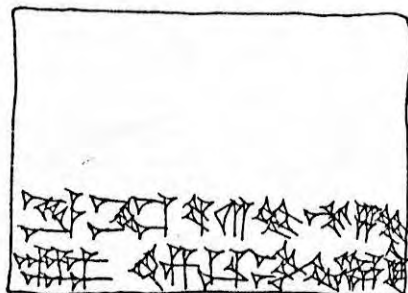
<p>Obv. 5</p> <p>Handwritten script in a rectangular frame.</p>	<p>REV.</p> <p>Handwritten script in a rectangular frame.</p>
---	---

FLP 1567

OBJ.

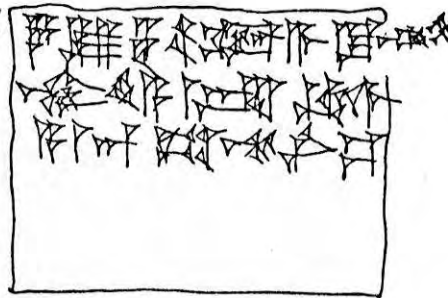


REY.

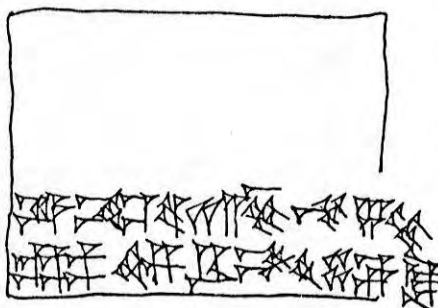


FLP 1568

OBJ.

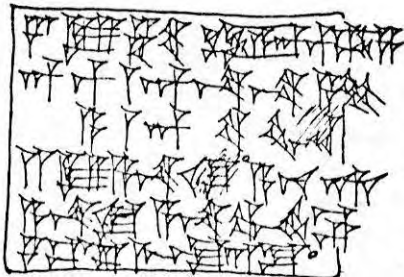


REY.



FLP 1571

OBV

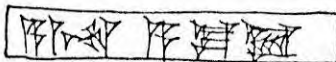


5

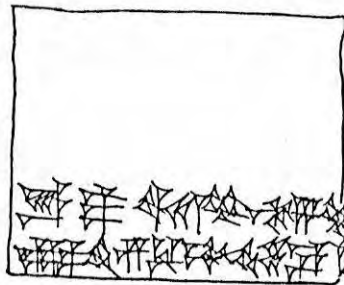
° written over an erasure

° S/C

LE

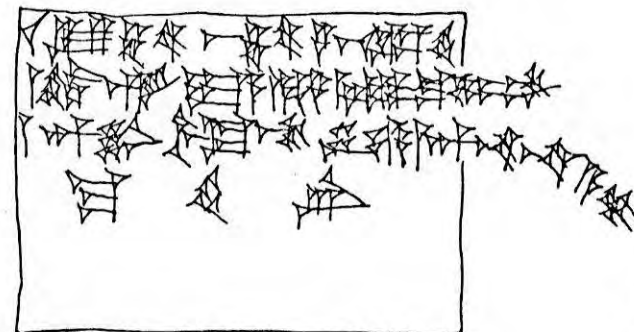


REV

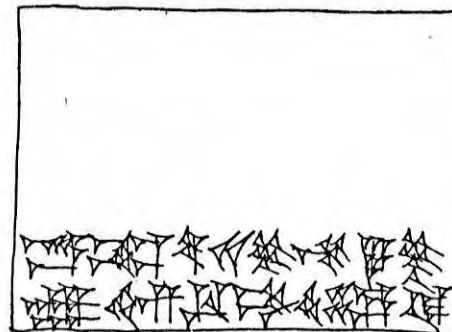


FLP 1573

OBV

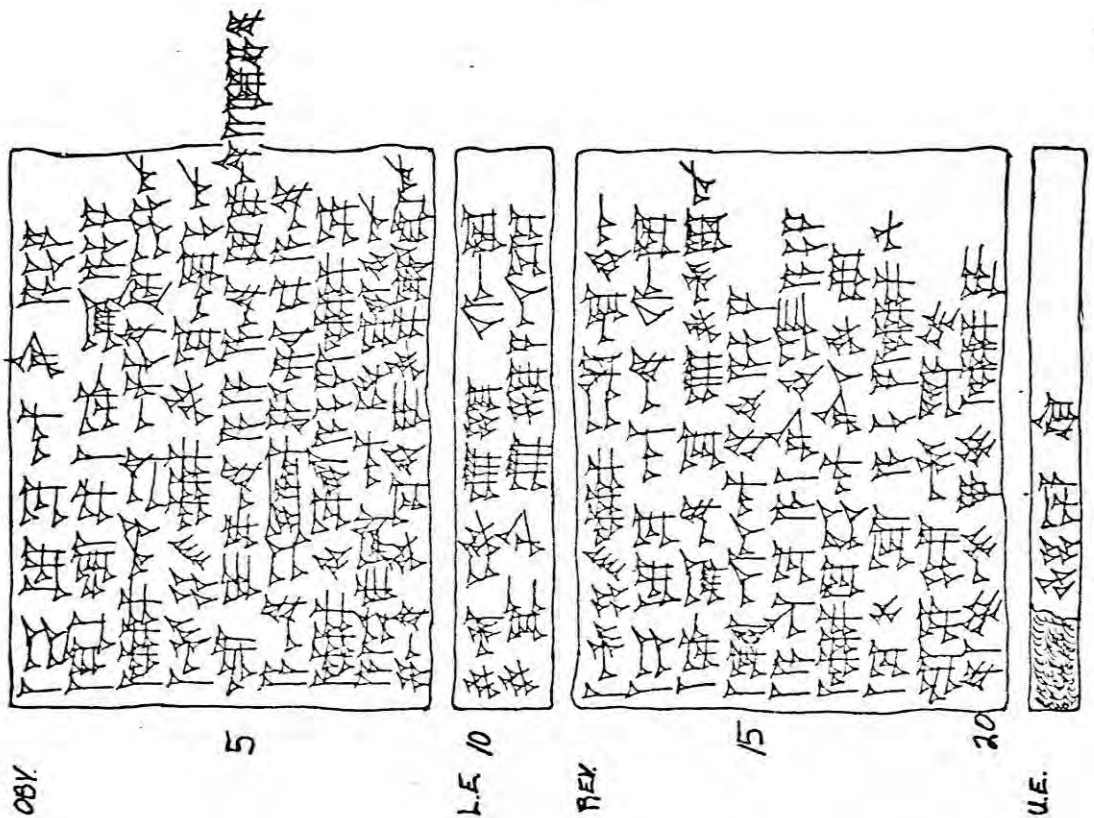


REV

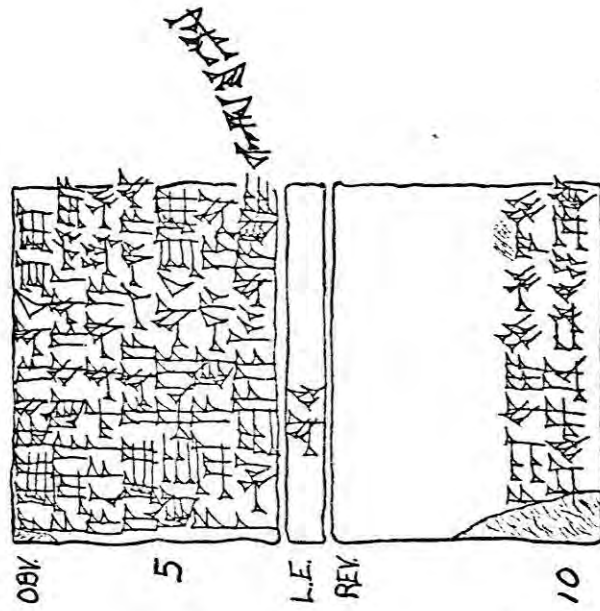


5

FLP 1574



FLP 1575



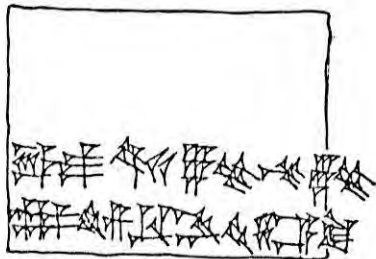
FLP 1576

OBV.

5



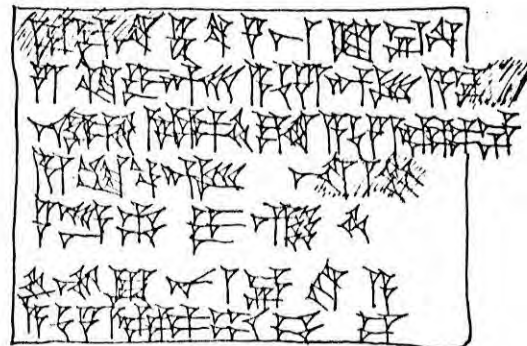
REV.



FLP 1578

OBV.

5

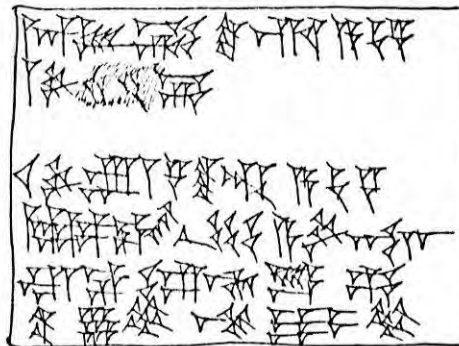


L.E.

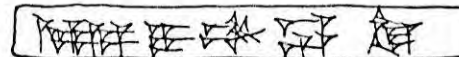


REV.

10



UE 15



FLP 1581

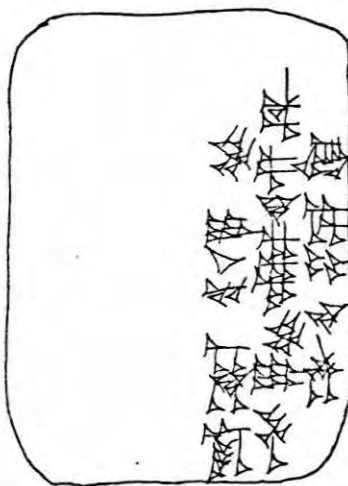
OBY

5



REY

10



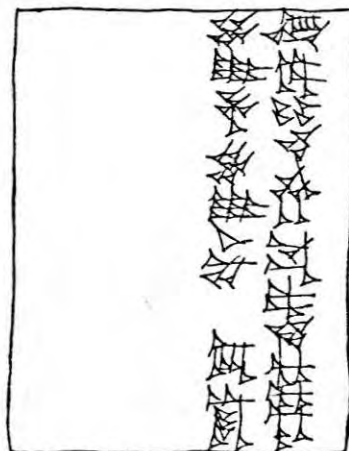
FLP 1580

OBY



REY

5



FLP/582

180.

5

卷之五

L.F.

REV. 10

[illegible]

15

FLP 1583

180

5

[The page contains dense handwritten Chinese text, which appears to be bleed-through from the reverse side or very faint writing.]

जग

10

[illegible]

15

10

FLP 1585

OBV

Handwritten text in a rectangular box, oriented vertically. The text is written in a cursive script.

05/C

5

REV

Handwritten text in a rectangular box, oriented vertically. The text is written in a cursive script.

10

U.E. 15

Handwritten text in a rectangular box, oriented vertically. The text is written in a cursive script.

FLP 1584

OBV

Handwritten text in a rectangular box, oriented vertically. The text is written in a cursive script.

5

10

LE

Handwritten text in a rectangular box, oriented vertically. The text is written in a cursive script.

05/C

REV

Handwritten text in a rectangular box, oriented vertically. The text is written in a cursive script.

15

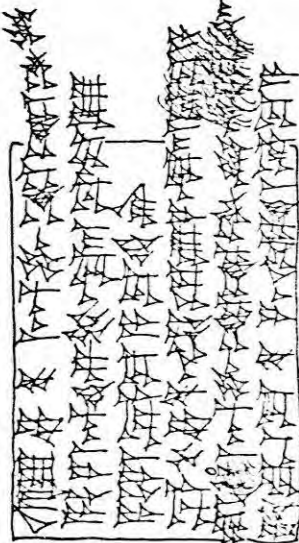
20

U.E. 25

Handwritten text in a rectangular box, oriented vertically. The text is written in a cursive script.

FLP 1586

OBJ.



5

Grasshopper

LE.



REV.



10

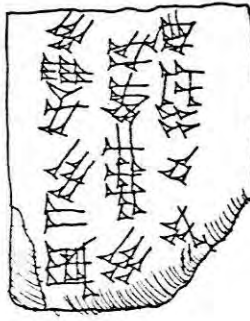
Grasshopper

FLP 1587

OBJ.



REV.



5

FLP 1588

OBJ.

Handwritten text in a rectangular box, oriented vertically.

REV.

Handwritten text in a rectangular box, oriented vertically.

5

SIC

FLP 1589

OBJ.

Handwritten text in a rectangular box, oriented vertically.

5

10

L.E.

Handwritten text in a rectangular box, oriented vertically.

REV.

Handwritten text in a rectangular box, oriented vertically.

15

20

L.E.

Handwritten text in a rectangular box, oriented vertically.

FLP 1591

Handwritten text in a box, oriented vertically, likely a signature or name.

OBV

REV.

5

FLP 1590

Handwritten text in a box, oriented vertically, likely a signature or name.

Signature

5

Handwritten text in a box, oriented vertically, likely a signature or name.

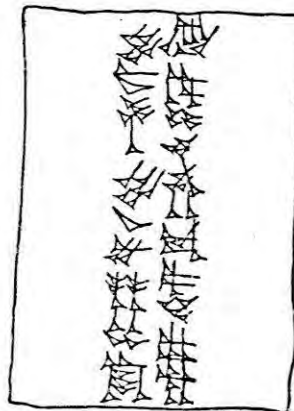
FLP 1592

OSV



5

REV



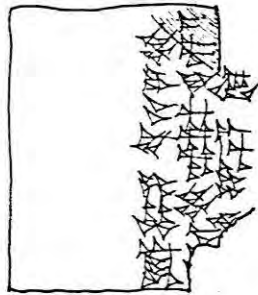
FLP 1593

OSV



5

REV



FLP 1595

OBJ. 5

Handwritten text in a rectangular box, oriented vertically. The text is in a cursive script, likely a form of shorthand or a specific dialect. The box is divided into two columns of text.

LE.

Handwritten text in a rectangular box, oriented vertically. The text is in a cursive script, likely a form of shorthand or a specific dialect. The box is divided into two columns of text.

REV. 10

Handwritten text in a rectangular box, oriented vertically. The text is in a cursive script, likely a form of shorthand or a specific dialect. The box is divided into two columns of text.

FLP 1594

LEFT E. 5

Handwritten text in a rectangular box, oriented vertically. The text is in a cursive script, likely a form of shorthand or a specific dialect. The box is divided into two columns of text.

LE.

Handwritten text in a rectangular box, oriented vertically. The text is in a cursive script, likely a form of shorthand or a specific dialect. The box is divided into two columns of text.

REV. 10

Handwritten text in a rectangular box, oriented vertically. The text is in a cursive script, likely a form of shorthand or a specific dialect. The box is divided into two columns of text.

UE.

Handwritten text in a rectangular box, oriented vertically. The text is in a cursive script, likely a form of shorthand or a specific dialect. The box is divided into two columns of text.

FLP 1597

OBV.

Handwritten text in a rectangular box, oriented vertically. The text is in a cursive script, likely a form of shorthand or a specific dialect. The box is labeled with '5' at the bottom.

°SIC

5

L.E. 10

REV.

Handwritten text in a rectangular box, oriented vertically. The text is in a cursive script, likely a form of shorthand or a specific dialect. The box is labeled with '15' at the bottom.

15

U.E.

Handwritten text in a rectangular box, oriented vertically. The text is in a cursive script, likely a form of shorthand or a specific dialect. The box is labeled with '°SIC' at the bottom.

°SIC

FLP 1598

OBV.

Handwritten text in a rectangular box, oriented vertically. The text is in a cursive script, likely a form of shorthand or a specific dialect. The box is labeled with '5' at the bottom.

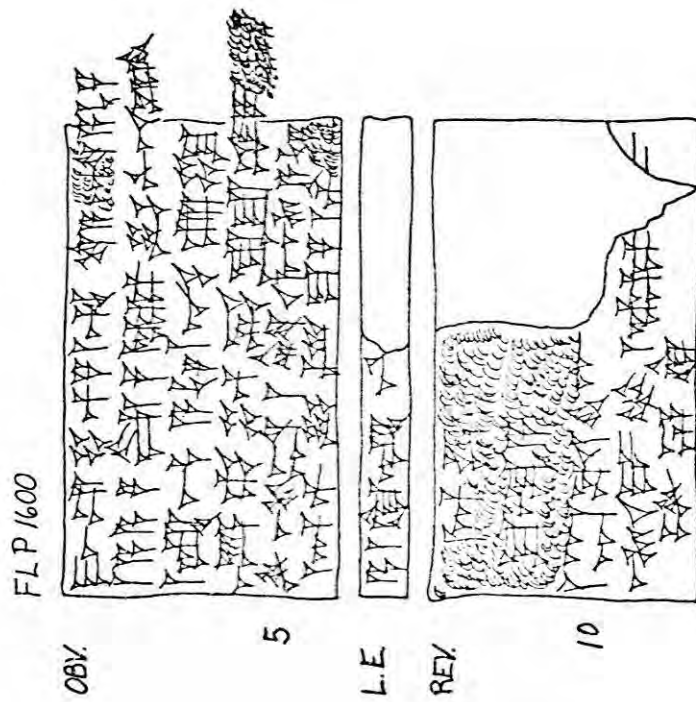
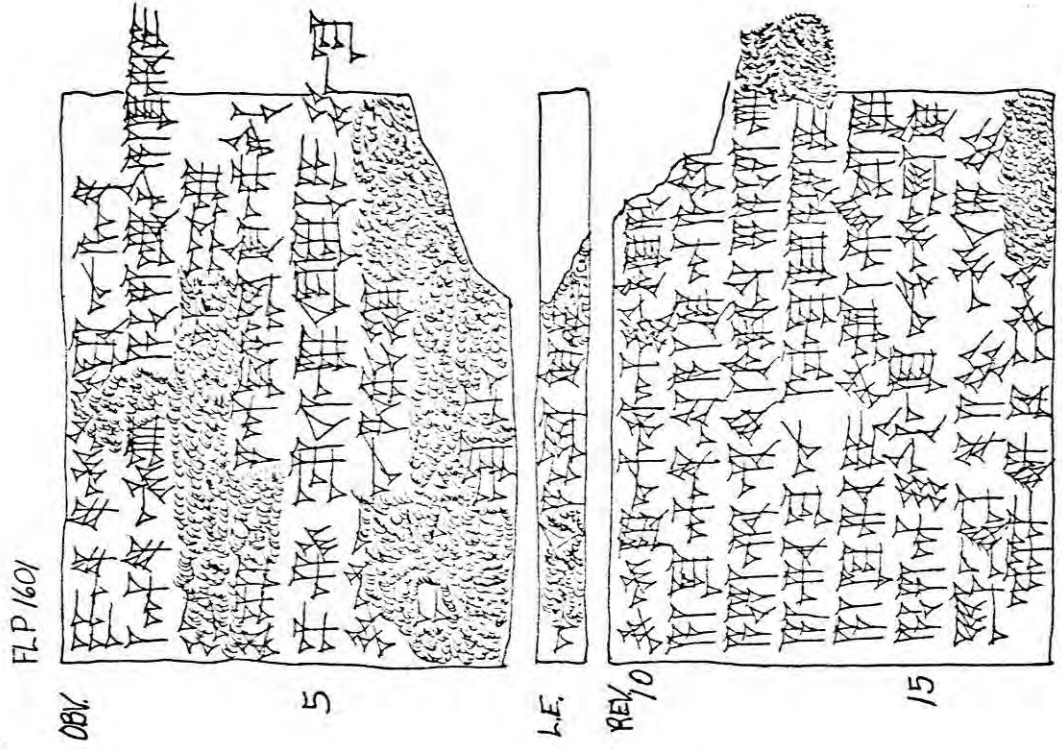
°over gradua
°gradua

5

°over gradua

270

10



FLP 1603

OBJ.

5

LE.

10

REV.

15

UE.

FLP 1602

OBJ.

5

LE.

REV.

10

UE. 15

LEFT
EDGE

o sic

190

4091474

OBV.

5

L.E. 10

REV.

15

WE

UE,

20

51

REV.

47

10

5

[illegible]

集賢堂

[illegible]

生 生 生 生 生

(Faint handwritten notes)

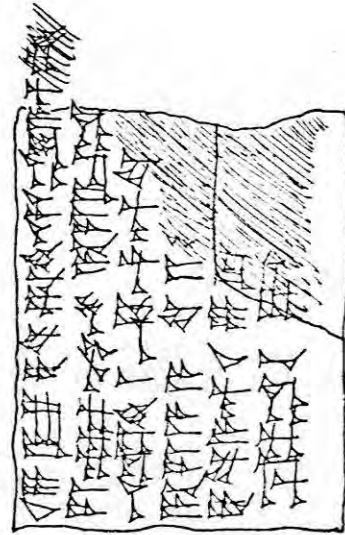
[illegible]

一、二、三、四、五、六、七、八、九、十、十一、十二、十三、十四、十五、十六、十七、十八、十九、二十、二十一、二十二、二十三、二十四、二十五、二十六、二十七、二十八、二十九、三十、三十一、三十二、三十三、三十四、三十五、三十六、三十七、三十八、三十九、四十、四十一、四十二、四十三、四十四、四十五、四十六、四十七、四十八、四十九、五十、五十一、五十二、五十三、五十四、五十五、五十六、五十七、五十八、五十九、六十、六十一、六十二、六十三、六十四、六十五、六十六、六十七、六十八、六十九、七十、七十一、七十二、七十三、七十四、七十五、七十六、七十七、七十八、七十九、八十、八十一、八十二、八十三、八十四、八十五、八十六、八十七、八十八、八十九、九十、九十一、九十二、九十三、九十四、九十五、九十六、九十七、九十八、九十九、一百。

一、此
二、此
三、此
四、此
五、此
六、此
七、此
八、此
九、此
十、此

一、二、三、四、五、六、七、八、九、十、十一、十二、十三、十四、十五、十六、十七、十八、十九、二十、二十一、二十二、二十三、二十四、二十五、二十六、二十七、二十八、二十九、三十、三十一、三十二、三十三、三十四、三十五、三十六、三十七、三十八、三十九、四十、四十一、四十二、四十三、四十四、四十五、四十六、四十七、四十八、四十九、五十、五十一、五十二、五十三、五十四、五十五、五十六、五十七、五十八、五十九、六十、六十一、六十二、六十三、六十四、六十五、六十六、六十七、六十八、六十九、七十、七十一、七十二、七十三、七十四、七十五、七十六、七十七、七十八、七十九、八十、八十一、八十二、八十三、八十四、八十五、八十六、八十七、八十八、八十九、九十、九十一、九十二、九十三、九十四、九十五、九十六、九十七、九十八、九十九、一百。

FLP 1606



OBV.

5

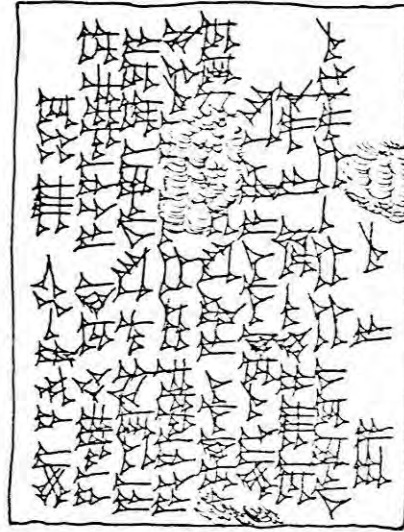


REV.

10

UE

FLP 1607



OBV.

5



REV. 10


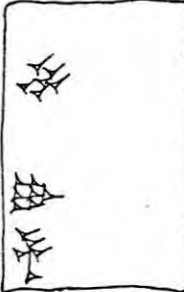
15


OSK

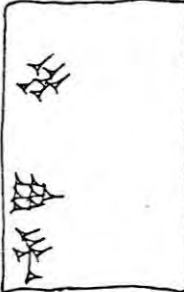
UE





FLP 1610

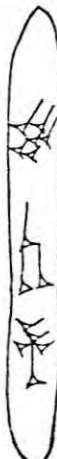
OBJ.   

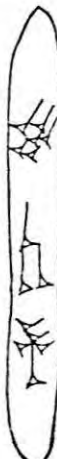
L.E. 


REV. 5 

FLP 1609

OBJ.  

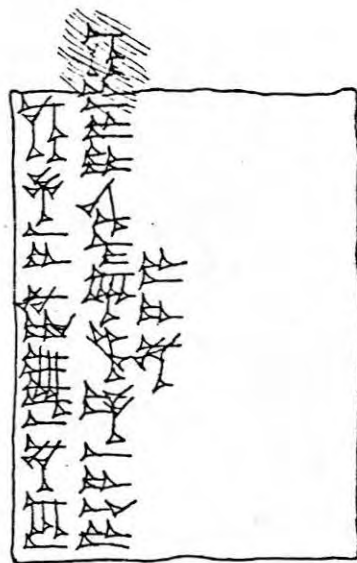
5 

LE 

REV. 

FLP 1612

OBV



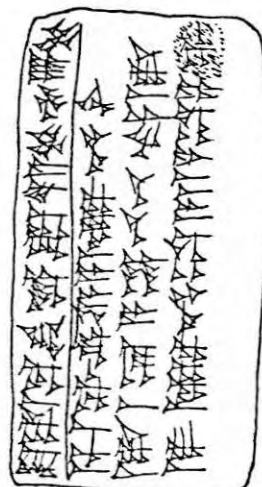
REV

5



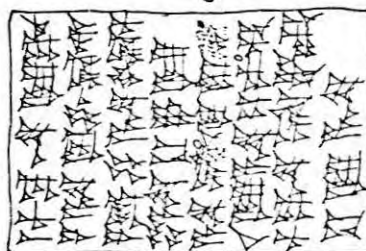
FLP 1611

OBV



FLP 1613

OBV.



5

o 9129 9129
o 9129 9129

L.E.

REV. 10

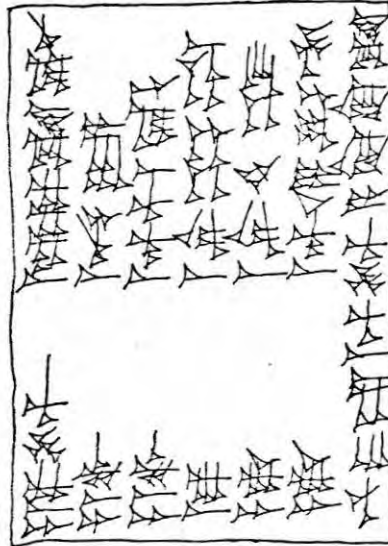


FLP 1619

U.E.

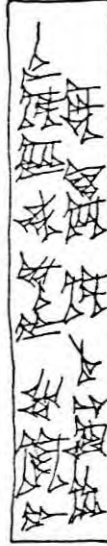


OBV.



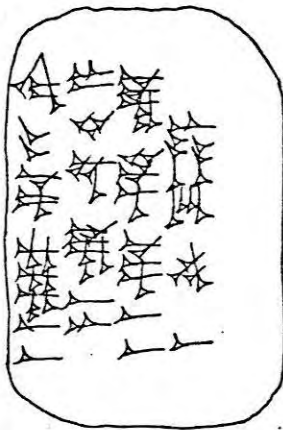
5

L.E.



FLP/624

OBY.



BIBLIOGRAPHY: PUBLICATIONS OF LATE BABYLONIAN

TEXTS AND RELATED STUDIES

A. Books Publishing Late Babylonian Texts

Augapfel, Julius. Babylonische Rechtsurkunden aus der Riegerungszeit Artaxerxes I und Darius II. AWW Denkschriften, 59/II. Vienna: 1917.

Cardascia, Guillaume. Les archives des Murašû, une famille d'hommes d'affaires à l'époque perse. Paris: Impremière nationale, 1951.

Clay, Albert Tobias. Babylonian Business Transactions of the First Millennium B. C. Babylonian Records in the Library of J. Pierpont Morgan, I. New York: private printing, 1912.

_____. Business Documents of Murašû Sons of Nippur Dated in the Reign of Darius II. Babylonian Expedition of the University of Pennsylvania, 10. Philadelphia: Univ. of Pennsylvania, 1904.

_____. Legal and Commercial Transactions Dated in the Assyrian, Neo-Babylonian, and Persian Periods. Babylonian Expedition of the University of Pennsylvania, 8/I. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania, 1908.

_____. Legal Documents from Erech Dated in the Seleucid Era. Babylonian Records in the Library of J. Pierpont Morgan, 2. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1920 (or New York: private printing, 1913).

_____. Neo-Babylonian Letters from Erech. Yale Oriental Series, Babylonian Texts, 3. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1919.

Conteneau, G. Contrats et lettres d'Assyrie et de Babylonie. Louvre, Antiquités orientales, Département des Textes cunéiformes, 9. Paris: Paul Geuthner, 1926.

_____. Contrats neo-babyloniens. 2 vols. Louvre, Antiquités orientales, Département des Textes cunéiformes, 7-8. Paris: Paul Geuthner, 1927-9.

Dougherty, Raymond Philip. Archives from Erech: Neo-Babylonian and Persian Periods. GCCI, 2. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1933.

- _____. Archives from Erech: Time of Nebuchadnezzar and Nabonidus. GCCI, 1. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1923.
- _____. Records from Erech: Time of Nabonidus. YOS 6. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1920.
- Ebeling, Erich. Neubabylonische Briefe. Munich: Bayerische Akademie der Wissenschaften, 1949.
- _____. Neubabylonische Briefe aus Uruk. 4 vols. Berlin: Erich Ebeling, 1930-34.
- Evetts, Basil Thomas Alfred. Inscriptions of the Reigns of Evil-Merodach, Neriglissar, and Laborosoarchod. Leipzig: Pfeiffer, 1892.
- Figulla, Hugo Heinrich. Business Documents of the New Babylonian Period. Publications of the Joint Expedition of the British Museum and the University Museum, University of Pennsylvania: Ur Excavations, Texts, 4. London, 1949.
- Freydank, Helmut. Spätbabylonische Wirtschaftstexte aus Uruk. 2. vols. Berlin: Deutsche Akademie der Wissenschaften, 1971.
- Gordon, Cyrus H. Smith College Tablets: 110 Cuneiform Texts Selected from the College Collection. Smith College Studies in History, 38. Northampton, Mass.: Smith College, 1952.
- Grant, Elihu. Cuneiform Documents in the Smith College Library. Biblical and Kindred Studies, 1. Haverford, Pa.: Haverford, 1918.
- Hilprecht, H. V. and A. T. Clay. Business Documents of the Murashu Sons of Nippur Dated in the Reign of Artaxerxes I. Babylonian Expedition of the University of Pennsylvania, 9. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania, 1898.
- Jacobsen, Thorkild. Cuneiform Texts in the National Museum of Copenhagen. Copenhagen: C. T. Thomasens, 1939.
- Keiser, Clarence Elwood. Letters and Contracts from Erech Written in the Neo-Babylonian Period. BIN, 1. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1917.
- Kohler, Josef and Arthur Ungnad. Hundert ausgewählte Rechtsurkunden aus der Spätzeit des babylonischen Schrifttums von Xerxes bis Mithridates II. Leipzig: Pfeiffer, 1911.

- Kennedy, D. A. Late Babylonian Economic Texts. CT, 49.
London: trustees of the British Museum, 1968.
- Kruckmann, O. Babylonische Rechts- und Verwaltungsurkunden aus der Zeit Alexander und der Diadochen. Weimar: 1931.
- _____. Neubabylonische Rechts- und Verwaltungstexte.
Leipzig: 1933.
- Langdon, Stephen Herbert. Die Neubabylonischen Königsinschriften.
Leipzig: J. C. Hinrichs, 1912.
- Lau, R. J. and J. D. Price. The Abbu Habba Cylinder of Nabuna'id.
SSS, 5. Leiden: E. J. Brill, 1905.
- Martin, Francois Frederic. Lettres néo-Babyloniennes. Bibliotheque
de l'Ecole des hautes Etudes, 179. Paris: 1909.
- Moore, Ellen Whitley. Neo-Babylonian Business and Administrative Documents.
Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press, 1935.
- _____. Neo-Babylonian Documents in the University of Michigan Collection.
Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press, 1939.
- Oppert, Jules and J. Menant. Documents juridiques de l'Assyrie et de la Chaldée.
Paris: Maisonneuve et Compagnie, 1877.
- Peiser, F. E. Babylonische Verträge des Berliner Museums.
Berlin: Peiser, 1890.
- Petschow, H. Mittelbabylonische Rechts- und Wirtschaftsurkunden der Hilprecht-Sammlung Jena. Berlin: Sächsischen Akademie
Wissenschaft, 1973.
- Pognon, H. Les Inscriptions babyloniennes du Wadi Brissa.
Bibliothèque de l'Ecole des hautes Etudes, 71. Paris:
F. Vieweg, 1887.
- Pohl, Alfred. Neubabylonische Rechtsurkunden aus der Berliner Staatlichen Museen. An. Or., 8 and 9. Rome: Pontifical
Biblical Institute, 1933 and 1934.
- Sachs, Abraham Joseph and J. Schrammberger. Late Babylonian Astronomical and Related Texts.
Providence: Brown University Press, 1955.
- Sack, Ronald Herbert. Amel-Marduk, 562-560 B. C. AOATS, 4.
Neukirchener: Butzon und Bercker Kevelaer, 1972.

- San Nicolò, Mariano. Babylonische Rechtsurkunden aus dem 6. Jahrhundert vor Chr. Munich: Bayerischen Akademie der Wissenschaften, 1960.
- _____. Babylonische Rechtsurkunden des ausgehenden 8. und des 7. Jahrh. v. Chr. Munich: Bayerischen Akademie der Wissenschaften, 1951.
- _____. and Arthur Ungnad. Neubabylonische Rechts- und Verwaltungs-urkunden. 1 vol., 5 parts. Leipzig: J. C. Hinrich, 1929-37.
- Schroeder, Otto. Kontrakte der Seleukidenzeit aus Warka. VAS, 15. Leipzig: J. C. Hinrich, 1916.
- Smith, Sidney. Babylonian Historical Texts Relating to the Capture and Downfall of Babylon. London: Methuen, 1924.
- Spar, Ira. "Studies in Neo-Babylonian Economic and Legal Texts." Ph.D. dissertation, University of Minnesota, 1972.
- Stevenson, James Henry. Assyrian and Babylonian Contracts. Vanderbilt Oriental Series, 3. New York: American Book Company, 1902.
- Strassmaier, Johann Nepomuk. Inschriften von Cambyses, König von Babylon. Leipzig: Pfeiffer, 1890.
- _____. Inschriften von Cyrus, König von Babylon. Leipzig: Pfeiffer, 1890.
- _____. Inschriften von Darius, König von Babylon. Leipzig: Pfeiffer, 1893-97.
- _____. Inschriften von Nabonidus, König von Babylon. Leipzig: Pfeiffer, 1889.
- _____. Inschriften von Nabuchodonosor, König von Babylon. Leipzig: Pfeiffer, 1889.
- Tremayne, Archibald. Records from Erech, Time of Cyrus and Cambyses. YOS, 7. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1925.
- Ungnad, Arthur. Selected Business Documents of the Neo-Babylonian Period. SSS, 10. Leiden: E. J. Brill, 1908.
- Weisberg, David B. Guild Structure and Political Allegiance in Early Achaemenid Mesopotamia. YNER, 1. New Haven: Yale Univ. Press, 1967.
- Weissbach, Franz Heinrich. Die Keilinschriften der Achaemeniden. Leipzig: J. C. Hinrich, 1911.
- _____. Die Achaemenideninschriften zweiter art . . . Leipzig: Assyriologische Bibliothek, 1890

Wiseman, D. J. Chronicles of the Chaldean Kings (626-556 B. C.) in the British Museum. London: Trustees of the British Museum, 1956.

B. Articles Publishing Late Babylonian Texts

Ball, C. J. "A Babylonian Deed of Sale." PSBA 14 (1891-92): 166-69.

Barton, G. A. "Some Contracts of the Persian Period," AJSL 16 (1900): 65-82.

Bezold, C. "Mitteilungen aus Wien." ZA 1 (1886): 441-446.

Boissier, A. "Notes Assyriologiques." RA 23 (1926): 13-21.

Boscawen, W. St. C. "Inscriptions Relating to Belshazzar," BOR 2 (1887-8): 14-18.

_____. "A Royal Tithe of Nabonidus." BOR 1 (1886-7): 209-10.

Bottéro, Jean. "Deux Curiosités Assyriologiques." Syria 33 (1956): 17-35.

Budge, E. A. W. "Cylinder of Neriglissar." PSBA 10 (1887-8): 146 and plates I-VI.

_____. "On Some Recently Acquired Babylonian Tablets." ZA 3 (1888): 211-30.

Clay, A. T. "A New King of Babylonia." JAOS 41 (1921): 313.

Dhorme, P. "Les Tablettes babyloniennes de Neirab." RA 25 (1928): 53-82.

Driver, G. R. "A Babylonian Tablet with an Aramaic Endorsement." Iraq 4 (1937): 16-18.

Ebeling, E. "Kriminalfälle aus Uruk." AfO 16 (1952-53): 67-69.

_____. "Die Rüstung eines babylonischen Panzerreiters nach einem Verträge aus der Zeit Darius II." ZA 50 (1952): 203-13.

Figulla, H. H. "Lawsuit Concerning a Sacrilegious Theft at Uruk." Iraq 13 (1951): 92-101.

Goetze, A. "Texts and Fragments." JCS 1 (1947): 349-52.

Holma, H. "Zum akkadischen Wörterbuch, 9-10." Or 13 (1944): 223-35.

- Holt, I. L. "Tablets from the R. C. Thompson Collection." AJSL 27 (1911): 193-232.
- Hunger, Hermann. "Das Archiv des Nabû-ušallim." Baghdader Mitteilungen 5 (1970): 193-304.
- Jakob-Rost, Liane and Helmut Freydank. "Spätbabylonische Rechtsurkunden aus Babylon mit aramäischen Beischriften." Forschungen und Berichte, Staatliche Museen zu Berlin, 14 (1972): 7-35.
- Jastrow, M. "A Legal Document of Babylonia Dealing with the Revocation of an Illegal Sale." Oriental Club of Philadelphia, Oriental Studies, 1894. 21 pp.
- Johns, C. H. W. "Chronology of Ašurbânipal's Reign." PSBA 27 (1905): 92-100.
- King, L. W. "Sinšariškun and his Rule in Babylonia." ZA 9 (1894): 396-400.
- Kocher, Franz. "Ein verkannter neubabylonischer Text aus Sippar." AfO 20 (1963): 156-8.
- Kutscher, Raphael. "Imittu Postponed and Replaced: a New Document." BiOr 30 (1973): 363-66.
- Langdon, S. "Kandalānu and Asurbanipal." JRAS (1928): 321-25.
- _____. "Tablets from Barghuthiat." RA 30 (1933): 189-91.
- _____. "An Unpublished Fragment of the Utukke Limnuti Series." (1932): 557-60.
- Le Gao, Y. "Textes babyloniens de la collection Lycklama a Cannes." Babyloniaca 3 (1910): 33-72.
- Legrain, L. "Textes Cunéiformes." RA 10 (1913): 41-68.
- Levy, S. J. "A Small Text." Sumer 4 (1948): 132-3.
- Lutz, Henry Frederick. "An Agreement Between a Babylonian Feudal Lord and His Retainer in the Reign of Darius II." UCP 9/3 (1928).
- _____. "Neo-Babylonian Administrative Documents from Erech." UCP 9/1 and 2 (1927).
- _____. "A Neo-Babylonian Debenture." UCP 10/9 (1940): 251-6.

- _____. "A Recorded Deposition Concerning Presentment for Tax Payment." UCP 10/10 (1940): 257-64.
- _____. "A Slave Sale Document of the Time of Neriglissar." UCP 9/12 (1930): 413-18.
- _____. "An Uruk Document of the Time of Cambyses." UCP 10/8 (1937): 243-9.
- Nougayrol, J. "Correction à Bi. Or. IX, 166 s." BiOr 10 (1935): 76.
- _____. "Une Ère d'Alexandre le Grand en Babylonie?" BiOr 9 (1952): 166-7.
- Oberhuber, Karl. "Zwei neubabylonische Tontafeln aus dem Nachlass D. H. v. Müllers." WZKM 56 (1960): 138-40.
- Oppenheim, A. Leo. "'Siege Documents' from Nippur." Iraq 17 (1955): 69-89.
- Oppert, Jules. "La vraie personnalité et les dates du roi Chiniladen." RA 1 (1884): 1-11.
- Peiser, Felix E. "Aus Rom." OLZ 7 (1904): 39-46.
- _____. "Texte juristischen und geschäftlichen Inhalts." KB 4 (1896): 176-319.
- Petschow, H. "Das neubabylonische Gesetzfragment." SZ 79 (1959) 37-96.
- _____. "Zum neubabylonischen Bürgschaftsrecht." ZA 53 (1959): 241-7.
- _____. "Zur neubabylonischen imittu (Pachtauflage)." BiOr 13 (1956): 102-6.
- Pinches, T. G. "Additional Notes." ZK 2 (1885): 414-16.
- _____. "An Assyrian Record of Receipts of Taxes." Hebraica 2 (1885-6): 221-2.
- _____. "A Babylonian Decree that a Certain Rite Should Be Performed." PSBA 15 (1893): 417-20.
- _____. "A Babylonian Dower Contract." BOR 2 (1887-8): 1-8.
- _____. "Babylonian Legal Documents Referring to House Property and Law of Inheritance." TSBA 8 (1883-5): 271-98.

- _____. "A Babylonian Tablet." PSBA 10 (1887-88): 526-29.
- _____. "A Babylonian Tablet Dated in the Reign of Aspasi  ." BOR 4 (1889-90): 131-5.
- _____. "The Collection of Babylonian Tablets Belonging to Joseph Offord, Esq." PEQ (1900): 258-68; 378-9.
- _____. "Communication." PSBA 5 (1882-3): 103-7; 152-4.
- _____. "Documents Relating to Slave-dealing in Babylonia in Ancient Times." PSBA 7 (1884-5): 32-6.
- _____. "A Fragment of a Babylonian Tithe List." BOR 1 (1886-7): 76-8.
- _____. "Gifts to a Babylonian Bit-ili or Bethel." BOR 2 (1887-8): 142-5.
- _____. "Glimpses of Babylonian and Assyrian Life." BOR 1 (1886-7): 119-20.
- _____. "Glimpses of Babylonian and Assyrian Life--II." BOR 1 (1886-7): 137-9.
- _____. "The Law of Inheritance in Ancient Babylonia." Hebraica 3 (1886-7): 13-21.
- _____. "A Loan Tablet Dated in the Seventh Year of Saracos." JRAS (1921): 383-7.
- _____. "Notes on Some Recent Discoveries in the Realm of Assyriology." JTVI 26 (1892-3): 123-71.
- _____. "Old Persian Names in Babylonian Contracts." Hebraica 8 (1891-2): 134-5.
- _____. "Remarks on Babylonian Contract Tablets and the Canon of Ptolemy." TSBA 6 (1877-79): 484-93.
- _____. "Sale of a Slave." PSBA 6 (1883-4): 102-6.
- _____. "Tablets Belonging to Lord Amherst of Hackney." JRAS (1926): 105-113.
- _____. "Tablets Referring to the Apprenticeship of Slaves at Babylon." BOR 1 (1886-7): 81-85.
- _____. "Tablet Referring to Work Done on Darius' State-Barge." PSBA 7 (1884-5): 149-52.

- _____. "Two Archaic and Three Later Babylonian Tablets." PSBA 19 (1897): 132-43.
- _____. "Two Late Tablets of Historical Interest." PSBA 38 (1916): 27-34; pls. I-II.
- _____. "Two Texts from Sippar of the Sun God." ZK 2 (1885): 324-8.
- _____. "Water Rate in Ancient Babylonia." PSBA 17 (1895): 278-9.
- Revillout, E. and V. "L'Antichrèse non immobilière dans l'Égypte et dans la Chaldée." PSBA 9 (1886-7): 178-9.
- _____. "A Control of Apprenticeship from Sippara." BOR 2 (1887-8): 119-25.
- _____. "Les Dépôts et les Confinements en Droit Egyptien et en Droit Babylonien." PSBA 9 (1886-7): 267-310.
- _____. "Istar Taribi." BOR 2 (1887-8): 57-9.
- _____. "Un Nouveau Nom Royal Perse." PSBA 9 (1886-7): 233-40.
- _____. "A Settlement of Accounts in Nabopolassar's Time." BOR 1 (1886-7): 117-9.
- _____. "Sworn Obligations in Babylonian and Assyrian Law." BOR 1 (1886-7): 101-4.
- Rutten, M. "Contestation au sujet d'une donation d'une mère à ses fils." RA 41 (1947): 99-104.
- _____. "Contrats de l'époque seleucide conservés au Musée du Louvre." Babyloniaca 15 (1935): 1-252.
- Sachs, Abraham Joseph and Donald J. Wiseman. "A Babylonian Kinglist of the Hellenistic Period." Iraq 16 (1954): 202-4.
- Sachs, Abraham Joseph. "Two Neo-Babylonian Metrological Tablets from Nippur." JCS 1 (1947): 67-71.
- Sack, Ronald H. "Some Miscellaneous Neo-Babylonian Documents." JCS 24 (1972): 105-06.
- San Nicolo, Mariano. "Einiges aus den neubabylonischen Rechtsurkunden." SZ 49 (1927): 24-54.

- _____. "Eine kleine Gefangnismeuterei in Eanna zur Zeit des Kambyzes." Festschrift für Leopold Wenger, 2. Beiträge zur Papyrusforschung und Antiken Rechtsgeschichte. Munich: 1945. Pp. 1-17.
- _____. "Die neuen babylonischen Tontafeln aus Neirab bei Aleppo." SZ 49 (1929): 461--.
- _____. "Parerga Babylonica."
 Parts I-II: ArOr 4 (1932): 34-40;
 Parts III-V: ArOr 4 (1932): 179-92;
 Parts VI-VIII: ArOr 4 (1932): 325-48;
 Part IX: ArOr 5 (1933): 61-77;
 Parts X-XI: ArOr 5 (1933): 284-302;
 Part XII: ArOr 6 (1934): 179-202;
 Parts XIII-XIV: ArOr 6 (1934): 335-41;
 Parts XV-XVI: ArOr 7 (1935): 16-28;
 Part XVII: ArOr 7 (1935): 367-71.
- _____. "Materialen zu Viehwirtschaft in den neubabylonischen Tempeln." Or 17 (1948): 273-293; 18 (1949): 288-306; 19 (1951): 129-50; 23 (1954): 351-82; 25 (1956): 24-38.
- Sayce, A. H. "Some Unpublished Contract Tablets." BOR 4 (1889-90): 1-6.
- _____. "Sprechsaal." ZA 5 (1890): 276-88.
- Scheil, V. "Carptim." RA 24 (1927): 31-48.
- _____. "Catalogue de la collection Eugène Tisserant." RA 18 (1921): 1-33.
- _____. "Contrat babylonien a légende araméenne." RA 11 (1914): 183-87.
- _____. "Documents et arguments." RA 26 (1929): 1-19.
- _____. "Le Gobryas de la Cyropédie." RA 11 (1914): 165-74.
- _____. "La libération judiciaire d'un fils." RA 12 (1915): 1-13.
- _____. "Notules." RA 14 (1917): 139-63.
- _____. "Notules." RA 15 (1918): 75-86.
- _____. "Notules." RA 16 (1919): 111-115.
- _____. "Raptim." RA 23 (1926): 35-48.

- Schroeder, Otto. "Aus den keilinschriftlichen Sammlungen des Berliner Museums." ZA 32 (1918-19): 1-19.
- Schwenzner, W. "Beiträge zur Kultur- und Wirtschaftsgeschichte des Alten Orients." AfK 2 (1924-5): 107-119.
- Snyder, John W. "Babylonian Suretyship Litigation: a Case History." JCS 9 (1955): 25-8.
- Stephens, Ferris J. "A Tablet from the Reign of Šamaš-šum-ukīn." JCS 1 (1947): 273-4.
- Stigers, Harold. "A Neo-Babylonian Quit-claim Deed." JQR 63 (1972): 171-4.
- Strassmaier, J. N. "Inschriften von Nabopolassar und Smerdis." ZA 4 (1889): 106-52.
- Sukthankar, V. S. "An Assyrian Tablet Found in Bombay." JAOS 40 (1920): 142-4.
- Ungnad, Arthur. "Aus dem neubabylonischen Privaturkunden." OLZ, Beihefte 2 (1908): 19-28.
- _____. "Neubabylonische Privaturkunden aus der Sammlung Amherst." AfO 19 (1959-60): 74-82.
- Wälder, C. B. F. "Cuneiform Tablets in the County Museum and Art Gallery, Truro, Cornwall." AfO 24 (1973): 122-27.
- Weidner, Ernst. "Hochverrat gegen Nebukadnezar II." AfO 17 (1954-6): 1-9.
- _____. "Keilschrifttexte nach Copien von T. G. Pinches." AfO 13 (1939-41): 46-55; 16 (1952-53): 35-46.
- Winckler, H. "Ein Text Nabopolassars." ZA 2 (1887): 69-75.
- _____. "Einige neuer veröffentlichte Texte Hammurabis, Nabopolassars, und Nebukadnezars." ZA 2 (1887): 118-47; 163-78.
- Wiseman, D. J. "The Nimrud Tablets." Iraq 15 (1953): 135-60.
- Zablocka, J. and P. R. Berger. "Ein vollständigeres Duplikat zur Nebukadnezar Inschrift VAB 4 Nr. 46." Or 38 (1969): 122-5.

C. Books on Related Subjects

- Berger, P. R. Die neubabylonischen Königsinschriften. Teil I: Einleitung. AOAT, 4. Neukirchen: Butzon and Bercker Kevelaer, 1973.
- Boissier, Alfred. Recherches sur quelques Contrats Babylonien. Paris: Seroux, 1890.
- Clay, A. T. "Aramaic Endorsements on the Documents of the Murašû Sons." n. d.
- Cocquerillat, Denise. Palmeraies et Cultures de L'Eanna d'Uruk. ADFU, 8. Berlin: Gebr. Mann Verlag, 1968.
- Culican, William. The Medes and Persians. Ancient Peoples and Places, 42. London: Thames and Hudson, 1965.
- Delitzsch, F. Die babylonische Chronik. Leipzig: 1906.
- Dougherty, Raymond Philip. Nabonidus and Belshazzar; a Study of the Closing Events of the Neo-Babylonian Empire. YOS, Res., 15. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1929.
- _____. The Shirkûtu of Babylonian Deities. YOS, Res., 2. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1923.
- Ebeling, Erich. Glossar zu den neubabylonischen Briefen. Munich: Bayerische Akademie der Wissenschaften, 1953.
- Figulla, Hugo Heinrich. Catalogue of the Babylonian Tablets in the British Museum. vol. 1. London: Trustees of the British Museum, 1961.
- Hyatt, James Philip. The Treatment of Final Vowels in Early Neo-Babylonian. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1941.
- Koschaker, Paul. Babylonisch-assyrisches Bürgschaftsrecht. Leipzig: B. G. Teubner, 1911.
- Landsberger, Benno. The Date Palm and its By-products according to the Cuneiform Sources. AfO, Beihefte 17. Graz: im Selbstverlage des Herausgebers, 1967.
- Olmstead, A. T. History of the Persian Empire. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1948.
- Oppenheim, A. Leo and Louis Hartman. On Beer and Brewing Techniques in Ancient Mesopotamia according to the XXIIIrd Tablets of the Series HAR.ra=hubullu. JAOS, Supplement 10. Baltimore: 1950.

- Parker, Richard A. and Waldo H. Dubberstein. Babylonian Chronology, 626 B. C.--A. D. 75. Providence: Brown University Press, 1971.
- Parpola, Simo. Neo-Assyrian Toponyms. AOAT, 6. Neukirchen: Butzon und Bercker Kevelaer, 1970.
- Petschow, Herbert. Die neubabylonischen Kaufformulare. Leipzig: 1939.
- _____. Neubabylonisches Pfandrecht. Berlin: Akademie-Verlag, 1956.
- Roux, Georges. Ancient Iraq. Baltimore: Penguin Books, 1969.
- Saggs, H. W. F. The Greatness that Was Babylon. New York: Mentor Books, 1962.
- San Nicolò, Mariano. Beiträge zu einer Prosopographie neubabylonischer Beamter der Zivil- und Tempelverwaltung. Munich: Bayerischen Akademie der Wissenschaften, 1941.
- _____. Der neubabylonische Lehrvertrag in rechtsvergleichender Betrachtung. Munich: Bayerischen Akademie der Wissenschaften, 1950.
- Strommenger, E. Gefäße aus Uruk von der neubabylonischen Zeit bis zu den Sasaniden. Berlin: Gebr. Mann, 1967.
- Tabouis, G. R. Nebuchadnezzar. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company, 1931.
- Tallqvist, Knut Leonard. Neubabylonisches Namenbuch zu dem Geschäftsurkunden aus der Zeit des Šamaššumukin bis Xerxes. Helsingforsiae: Societatis litterariae fennicae, 1906.
- _____. Die Sprache der Contracte Nabû-nâ'id's mit Berücksichtigung der Contracte Nebukadrezars und Cyrus. Helsingforsiae: Frenckell, 1890.
- Ungnad, Arthur. Neubabylonische Rechts- und Verwaltungsurkunden Glossar. Leipzig: J. C. Hinrichs, 1937.
- Von Voigtlander, E. "A Survey of Neo-Babylonian History." Ph. D. dissertation, University of Michigan, 1963.
- Weingart, Saul. Das Haus Egibi in neubabylonischen Rechtsurkunden. Berlin: Buchdruckerei Victoria, 1939.
- Wetzel, F., E. Schmidt, and A. Mallwitz. Das Babylon der Spätzeit. Berlin: Gebr. Mann, 1957.
- Woolley, Sir Charles Leonard. The Neo-Babylonian and Persian Periods. Ur Excavations, 9. London: Trustees of the British Museum and the University Museum, University of Pennsylvania, 1962.

D. Articles on Related Subjects

- Aymard, A. "Une ville de la Babylonie Séleucide d'après les contrats cunéiformes." Revue des Etudes Ancienne 40 (1938): 5-52.
- Bohl, Franz Marius Theodor. "Die Babylonischen Prätendenten zur Zeit Xerxes." Bibliotheca Orientalis 19 (1962): 110-14.
- Cameron, G. G. "Darius and Xerxes in Babylonia." AJSL 58 (1941): 314-25.
- Dandamayeff, M. A. "About the Dynasty of the Achaemenids." Palestinský Sborník 5 (1960): 2-31. In Russian.
- Dhorme, Edouard. "La mère de Nabonide." RA 41 (1947): 1-22.
- Dijk, J. van. "Die Tontafeln aus der Grabung in Eanna." UVB 18. Berlin: Gebr. Mann, 1962. Pp. 39-43.
- Dougherty, Raymond Philip. "The Babylonian Principle of Suretyship as Administered by Temple Law." AJSL 46 (1930): 73-103.
- _____. "Writing upon Parchment and Papyrus among the Babylonians and Assyrians." JAOS 48 (1928): 109-35.
- Dubberstein, W. H. "Comparative Prices in Later Babylonia." American Journal of Semitic Languages 56 (1939): 20-43.
- Freedman, D. N. "The Babylonian Chronicle." Biblical Archaeologist 19 (1956): 50-60.
- Gadd, C. J. "The Harran Inscriptions of Nabonidus." AS 8 (1958): 46-57.
- Goosens. "L'Accadien des clercs d'Uruk sous les Séleucides." Le Muséeon 55 (1942): 61-86.
- Grayson, A. K. "O Sin . . . Deliver Me." Papyrus and Tablet, ed. by D. B. Redford, pp. 117-128. Englewood Cliffs: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1973.
- Lambert, W. G. "Ancestors, Authors, and Canonicity." JCS 11 (1957): 1-14, 112.
- _____. "Nebuchadnezzar, King of Justice." Iraq 27 (1965): 1-11.
- Landsberger, B. "Studien zu den Urkunden aus der Zeit des Ninurta-tukul-Aššur." AFO 10 (1935-6): 140-59.

- Leichty, Erle V. Review of Guild Structure and Political Allegiance in Early Achaemenid Mesopotamia, by David Weisberg. JNES 29 (1970): 296-8.
- North, Robert. "Status of the Warka Excavation." Or 26 (1957): 185-256.
- Olmstead, A. T. "Materials for an Economic History of the Ancient Near East." Journal of Economic and Business History 2 (1930): 219-40.
- Oppenheim, A. Leo. "A Fiscal Practice of the Ancient Near East." JNES 6 (1946): 116-20.
- _____. "Essay on Overland Trade in the First Millennium." JCS 21 (1967): 236-54.
- _____. "Idiomatic Akkadian." JAOS 61 (1941): 251-71.
- _____. "A Note on šon barzel." IEJ 5 (1955): 89-92.
- _____. "The Golden Garments of the Gods." JNES 8 (1949): 172-93.
- Rabinowitz, Jacob J. "Neo-Babylonian Legal Documents and Jewish Law." JJP 13 (1961): 131-75.
- Renger, Johanas. "Notes on the Goldsmiths, Jewelers, and Carpenters of Neo-Babylonian Eanna." JAOS 91 (1971): 494-503.
- Saggs, H. W. F. "Two Administrative Officials at Erech in the Sixth Century B. C." Sumer 15 (1959): 29-38.
- San Nicolo, Mariano. "Über Adoption und die Gerichtsbarkeit der mār bānī im neubabylonischen Rechte." SZ 50 (1930): 445-55.
- _____. "Zur Entwicklung der babylonischen Urkunden Formen." Festschrift für Gustav Hanusek. Abhandlungen zur antiken Rechtsgeschichte. Graz: 1925. Pp. 23-35.
- Torrey, C. C. "The Evolution of a Financier in the Ancient Near East." JNES 2 (1943): 295-301.
- _____. "Foundry of the Second Temple at Jerusalem." JBL 55 (1936): 247-60.
- Ungnad, Arthur. "Das Haus Egibi." AfO 14 (1941-4): 57-64.
- Weidner, E. "Jojachin, König von Juda, im babylonischen Keilschrifttexten." Mélanges Syriens offerts à Monsieur René Dussaud 2: 923-35. Paris: Geuthner, 1939.